ZION'S HERALD AND WESLEYAN JOURNAL.

Published by the Boston Wesleyan Association, for the New England Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

REV. A. STEVENS, EDITOR. Vol. XXII. { REV. A. STEVENS, EDITOR. FRANKLIN BAND, AGENT.

BOSTON AND PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1851.

TERMS, \$1.50, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE. OFFICE, No. 7 CORNHILL, BOSTON.

LIFE.

BY CURRER BELL, AUTHOR OF "JANE EYRE." Life, believe, is not a dream Oft a little morning rain Foretells a pleasant day. Sometimes there are clouds of gloom, But these are transient all; If the shower will make the roses bloom O why lament its fall? Rapidly, merrily, Life's sunny hours flit by, Gratefully, cheerily, Enjoy them as they fly ! What though Death at times steps in, And calls our Best away? What though sorrow seems to win, O'er hope, a heavy sway? Yet hope again elastic springs Unconquered, though she fell; Still buoyant are her golden wings, Still strong to bear us well. Manfully, fearlessly, The day of trial bear, For gloriously, victoriously, Can courage quell despair!

INFIDELITY IN ENGLAND.

both of writers and readers, owes so much to this several of the Chartist leaders were prosecuted, gentleman, that it is with sincere pain that we and condemned to varying periods of imprisonare compelled to assign him a position—and, ment. Among them was Thomas Cooper, by alas, a prominent one—amongst the disciples of trade a shoemaker. His term of incarceration unrisen Christ. His father, who was a clergy- was two years. While others vainly fretted man of the Church of England, died a Univer- themselves in their confinement, he set to work salist, and, as respects the Trinity, a Unitarian. and wrote a long poem in twelve books, and in Leigh Hunt's early connection with Byron, Shel- the Spenserian Stanzas, which he called "The ley, and Keats—especially with Shelley—was Purgatory of Suicides." The idea, but not the unfortunate for his religious welfare. Byron and execution, was Dantean. The poet visits purga-Keats were skeptics. Shelley began his life as tory, and converses with all the suicides whose an Atheist, and died a Pantheist. Hunt, in his names are recorded in universal history and biogrecent "Autobiography," has announced his raphy. From them all he wrings some story of creed with a flourish of trumpets, confessing that human wrongs. It is a strange work, not with-

lish, is in manuscript. tles of the Church to come. Thither assemble not long in reaching a second edition. Cooper Francis Newman, Hennell, Carlyle, and his was fairly started on a literary career, which he brother Dr. John Carlyle, the last translator of has since followed for a livelihood. Dante. (A fine work that translation, though | Cooper is an avowed Deist, and has not much

ER" NEWSPAPER.

The Rev. Edmund Larkin is another clergyman of the Church of England, who has connected himself with the Rationalists, and it is probable that his labors will do as much towards the propagation of error as any of his coadjutors. He is also found among the party who assemble at Mr. Leigh Hunt's. In 1848 he translated George Sand's "Le Menuer d'Angibault," for Miss Hays's series. He has been an avowed Socialist for several years past. At the commencement of last year, he started "The Leader," a weekly newspaper, in London, for the express purpose of representing the new views. Thornof a religion, and the superiority of a philosophic faith over what it calls "the low and superstitious views of the orthodox churches." contributors.

reer, he went "sounding on his perilous way," been our lot to mix much of late with those through the entire range of German metaphysics. pen is less potent than it was. What his religious creed may be, it is difficult to tell, but what it is not, may be readily told. He is not a lation. Mr. Gilfillan, in his "Literary Por-Christian. Ask him if Christ's mission was di- traits" and "Bards of the Bible," loudly raises his swer. But was he the Son of God? Yes, is his was danger coming on the church, and died albution? Humph! he answers and closes the We shall see .- N. Y. Recorder.

name the originator of the New School in England. Perhaps if we were to say Coleridge, we should not be far from the truth. Yet Coleridge was a believer; but he read the Bible through power of the living teacher, than that which remetaphysical spectacles, and he introduced Ger- sults from a comparison of the printed and utreared him. Goethe, Richter, Kant, Fichte, were can scarcely be persuaded that he was the prince

to Christianity. Miracles, he says—yes, there are miracles. The world, created anew this Chesterfield to his feet, with outstretched arms, and life, my friends, is not that a miracle? Is it the preacher represented in the act of falling over at all? No miracles, does Voltaire say? Blockhead! I see them every hour.

he has just intellect enough to fathom.

he has just intellect enough to fathom.

Carlyle in 1841 stepped forth, leading a then unknown, but now very popular, man by

sachusetts, United States. Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson, this is the intellectual and appreciative British public. Startle them with a few of your fine things." And further he said, "Don't be afraid of this Yankee, and calling him a Pantheist, get yourselves rid of him. What is pantheism to you-or any other ism! Get what truth you can out of him. I think that, and not calling names, will be the best for you."

Emerson and Carlyle have got possession of a large portion of the rising intellect of the age. There are scores of writers in England who try to write like them, and to think like them. They have taught thousands of the smart young men, in both countries-not to love the Bible, but to patronize it. Carlylism has gone into literature, and we have new heroes, pushing the old ones from their stools. It is a fashion, for instance, to praise Goethe, till the homage amounts almost to worship. DeQuincey's estimate of that great man is juster than Carlyle's. Then we have a new hero in Mirabeau; and Smith of Manchester writes, in a Carlyle-dialect, a "lifehistory" of him. This is not the evil. The sorrow and the sin are, that our literature is saturated with a pretended spiritualism, which is nearer to Vishnu than to Christ.

In 1842 there occurred serious Chartist riots We owe so much—the whole literary world, in the manufacturing districts of England, and his sympathies are deeply—very deeply—as he emphasises it—with the "New Reformation." out merit, but the versification is rugged as a ploughed field. On his release from prison, He has a work, hitherto unpublished, but soon Douglas Jerrold introduced him to a publisher, to be given the world, containing his views on and his work was favorably received. Dr. Cro-Christology. A work of Shelley's on the same ly especially, High Churchman and Tory as he subject, which his son intends some day to published, lauded it in the Britannia newspaper; William Howitt praised it as a startling produc-Hunt's house is the rendezvous of the Apos-

it is incomplete, embracing only the "Inferno," sympathy for the conservative features of the —when will the rest follow?) Froude, Fox, New School, but he helps their destructive tenand Foxton, are also of the number. Thither dencies. What Francis Newman and Harriet go Ashhurst and Mazzini, Elliotson and Cooper. Martineau are to the educated ranks, he is to the All are working in the same cause. Nor must we mechanics and tradesmen. For their benefit he omit Thackery, the author of "Vanity Fair" and delivered in 1848-9 six courses of semi-weekly "Pendennis" who, though his creed can only be lectures, on Strauss's "Life of Jesus," in differguessed at by some sly hints in his writings, is a ent parts of London, reaching over a period of thorough well wisher of the new movement. from six to seven months. These lectures he af-THE REV. EDMUND LARKIN AND "THE LEAD- terwards published in "Cooper's Journal," a weekly periodical edited by himself. His plan was to detail Strauss's strange perversion of the Gospel history in simple language, interspersed with his own comments. The charge for admission was one penny, and although the building in which, on one occasion, we heard him, was capable of holding 2,000 persons, hundreds went away unable to obtain admission. Cooper was originally a local preacher among the Wesleyan Methodists. His wife is still a Wesleyan, and he deserves the praise of never having sought to interfere with her belief.

JOSEPH BARKER

This person was a Methodist minister, reguton Hunt, the eldest son of Leigh Hunt, is his larly ordained to a chapel in Yorkshire. He afco-editor. The whole tendency of this journal wards became a Unitarian, and since 1847 joined is to shake its reader's faith in orthodox Chris- the "New School." What Cooper is in Lontianity, and to represent religion as independent don, Barker is in the Northern and Midland of "evidences;" miracles as no proof of the truth Districts of England. He also publishes a weekly journal for the dissemination of infidelity. Parker's discourse on Religon" was published The in London in a handsome edition, at a price readers of the "Leader" are, of course, a select above the reach of the working classes. Barbody, but we are pained to learn that it is well ker, who has a printing press of his own at Worthsupported. Fox, Froude, Francis Newman, ing, near Leeds, issued it in 1849, in penny num-James and Harriet Martineau are among the bers-the entire work cost thirty-six cents. Its sale, we understand, has been very great. Barker visited America in 1848, and remained nearly This writer is perhaps the most dangerous of a year in the States. We have the authority of the new school of infidels in England; and he is Dr. Beard, of Manchester, who has entered the so, because his works are so widely read and so lists against Strauss, for saying that the spread deeply studied. Yet he has made no avowal of of infidelity amongst the working classes of Engunbelief. It is only by an intimate acquaint- land, is greater than at any former period. From ance with his writings that you can get an in- our own knowledge we are able to say, that sight into his creed. Read him a little, and he amongst young men of some education, such as seems the most spiritual of men, and, indeed, he legal and professional, aye, and professed theois the antipode of a materialist. Early in his ca- logical students, it is very great, indeed. It has He corresponded with Goethe, who prophesied and young literatures have we seen. Emerson's great things of him. He was the friend of Ed- works are published in England-his "Repreward Irving and Dr. Arnold, and the latter felt his sentative men," for instance, can be purchased influence to some extent. His influence has been for one shilling-and of this, as of all his other greater than that of any other literary man; but writings, there are several rival editions. These there are symptoms, especially since the publica- works are the text books of these smart young tion of his "Latter Day Pamphlets," that his infidels. Many of them are learning German,

vine? We have all a divine mission, he will an- voice in apprehension. Dr. Chalmers said there reply; I know it—we are all sons of God, when most in the utterance. The Bishop of London, we do his will. There is a heaven? Surely, in his letter on the recent Papal aggression, said And for all. I hope so. Is there a future retri- the danger is not from Rome, but from Germany.

We said last week it would be difficult to THE SERMON PREACHED, AND THE SER-MON PRINTED. There is no more impressive illustration of the man modes of thought in England. To Coleridge tered discourses of the most powerful preachers. Carlyle was early indebted. But the Germans When you read the discourses of Whitfield, you his spiritual teachers. For their present popu- of preachers; and that the author of those printlarity in England and this country we may thank ed pages was the man who collected 20,000 hearers on the open field at Leeds; who fasci-Carlyle's plan is to say nothing openly adverse nated all ranks of society; who held Hume in promorning by the living God, that is miraculous; to rescue the wanderer from the fold of God, whom not the wonder of wonders, that I think, and the precipice. You read his sermons, but the feel, and AM? Would it be a miracle if I stretch- preacher is not there. That glance of his pierced forth my arm and grasped the sun? And is ing eye, that hushed thousands to silence in the it not a miracle that I can stretch forth my arm open field, is not there. That voice, at a single intonation of which a whole audience has been known to burst into tears, is not there. That Carlyle's writings are exoteric to the uninitiat- instant communication between the living speaked. To those in the secret, they have an exoteric, er and his hearers, which creates so powerful a or hidden meaning. Dawson is the interpreter, sympathy, is not there. Some of the best dison public platforms, of the hidden sense, which courses of the late Dr. Mason, the distinguished

the hand. "British public," said he, "here is of the peculiarities of their great author, make a and the Lamb shall be in it, and we shall see with building and apparatus worth \$5,500, free a good Christian maxim—a line each day. The the poor the Gospel is preached," was pro-nounced in the city of New Haven, in the year Yea, the hour shall come when the last trump torrents of men were seen pouring to the house youth, and be caught up in the clouds to meet of God. There were ministers of the Gospel, the Lord in the air, and so shall we be blest with both the aged and the young. Learned Profes- him in new life that shall not end. try; but who that heard them does not dwell turn.-Journal of Commerce. rather on the memory of the past, and return from the dead volume to the living preacher?

It depends on the reader whether the thoughts in the printed page have emphasis; in uttered discourses it depends on the speaker. An intimate friend of the late Rev. John Fletcher remarks in a letter to Mr. Gilpin, that "he would rather have heard one sermon from Mr Fletcher, are clothed with power as we read them; but just conceive such a man as Fletcher uttering, as he did, such burning, melting thoughts as the following: "See, pardon for lost sinners is written with pointed steel, and streaming blood. His open arms invite, draw, welcome the returning prodigal. Fly then, miserable sinner, if thy flesh is not brass and thou canst not dwell with everlasting burnings, fly for shelter to the bloody cross of Jesus!" Such emotions have no counterpart in types and paper.—Dr. Spring.

THOUGHTS ON AND IN SHORT WORDS.

While conversing with a literary friend the other day, he urged the general use of short portion in round numbers: words, especially such as are of Anglo-Saxon origin, and handed us the following as a specimen of what could be done with them. The reader will observe that each word is a monosyl-

The speech of our sires far back in the days of vore, like that of the first man, who may well be thought to have been taught of God, was made up for the most part of those short words which are spoke with one pulse of the breath, and one stroke of the tongue. The stream of time through long tract of years, and from lands not our own has brought down to us a vast drift of new and strange terms, with which we may think our speech has come to be rich, but it is clear that much of its strength has in this way been lost. Thus are we shown to be the base sons, who both from our limbs and our tongues, have lost the brawn of our sires. They in truth were poor in purse, but rich in speech. Their words, like gems, were as great in wealth, as they were small presiding Bishops have, in taking the numbers in in bulk, while the mass of ours, are as poor as they are large and long. We must add to this, not only the loss of force, but the waste of breath and time when we would speak our thoughts; and that of types and ink when we print them. Huge tomes would shrink to one-third their bulk, and time and pains would be spent less in vain both to those who write and print, and to those who read, if there were a due care to clip the length and size of the words, and to use no more than the thought can claim. In our age the price of time is as great as that of books is small; and the first charge we should give to those who would have us read what they write is: "In all facts: ways and by all means be brief: for life is short, and art is long.'

Nor let us think that the good old stock of it will be the more fit to speak all that the deep soul can feel. The heart feels but throb by while it gives vent to its joys and its pains.

The arts of life and the lore of the head have need, it is true, for terms both cold and long. The heart must be kept cool while we search for wing their speed like a bolt, and pierce like the barb on the shaft. Such are the terms in which within a few years. it is fit to hail the long lost friend, when we once more grasp his hand, and hang on his neck, and tell him, "I have seen thy face as though I had seen the face of God." Thus should we "sing praise to the Lord with a harp; with the harp and the voice of a psalm; and pay our vows in the house of the Lord." Hear him who cries out of the depths, and say, what are the strains of his sad plaint? "Woe to the day in which I was born. Let that day be dark with the clouds of death. Let no voice of joy break on that night, and let its stars be dark; let it look for light, but have none; nor let it see the dawn of the day. My gray hairs shall go down in gief four parsonages, twenty of which were built or to the grave of my son, and there our heads shall be at rest. O, my son! my son! would God I had died for thee, my son! my son!"-And where shall we find words with which to wing our thoughts, which are so fit to chide the grief of the soul and pangs of the heart than those we may find in the book of God? It tells him: That the Lord of Life once wept; but that we should not mourn as those who have no hope that the time is short; and those who weep should be as though they wept not. He that 1850 trusts in Christ, though he were dead, yet shall 1840 he live. There is in him, life for all the dead, who had faith in his name. There is a realm of Increase, light, and love, and bliss, to which the free soul speeds its flight on the wings of the dove, through the glooms of the grave, and is at rest. There friends shall-meet again; and no tear shall dim Hampshire, but were joint owners and patrons the eye; nor the notes of woe jar in the songs of of the Newbury Seminary, with the Vermont There shall be no night there, and there Conference. We have now. joy. There shall be no night there, and there Conference. To have how, shall be no more curse, but the throne of God 1. The New Hampshire Conference Seminary,

compared with that made upon the minds of has no need of the sun, or of the moon, to shine those who listened to them from the pulpit. in it, but its light is the Lamb that sits in the That celebrated and beautiful discourse entitled, midst of the throne. God's own soft hand of "The Value of the Gospel," from the text, "To love shall soothe the soul and dry all tears, so 1808, in the presence of one of the largest, most shall sound, and in the which all that are in their intellectual, and Cristian audiences ever assem- graves shall hear the voice of the Son of God; bled in this land. The sun had just risen, when and they shall come forth in the fresh dew of

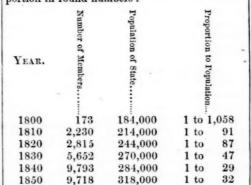
of our church. sors, reflecting Judges of the law, and Lawyers But if you choose not to plume your wings for in their pride, were there. There were Senators such high flights, then may you roam over scenes and men of learning, from every part of the land. of bliss which stretch out far and wide on the There sat the venerable Dwight, and the not less green earth. You may mount up on the wings venerable Backus, melted into a flood of tears. of the lark, with the first beams of the dawn, and That vast auditory, which seemed at first only brush the drops from the clouds; or, as the sun to listen with interest, and then gaze with ad- goes down, may join the flight of its last rays, miration, with a few exceptions covered their and speed with them from the waves of the deep faces and wept. Yet when you read the dis- blue sea to those realms afar off, where the light course, the charm is gone. There was a digni- makes its home. So sing the rapt bards of the ty, a majesty, and withal an attractive tender- earth, as they twang the lyre, and when the fire ness, where the preacher stood, which are not of their souls sheds its own light, and gilds each found in the printed page. That memorable dis- scene with its own charms. But if men of mould course of the late Dr. Dwight, entitled, "Life a less fine must still tread the dust of this dull Race," as well as that so effectively pronounced, world, still, if they will seek words such as these in more than one of our pulpits, by the late Dr. with which to clothe their thoughts, they will in Grffin, on the "Knowledge of God," will long be turn cheer the mind, and cause a mild joy to remembered as an honor to the American minis- smile in every scene to which their steps may

From the Western Christian Advocate. NEW HAMPSHIRE METHODISM.

BROTHER SIMPSON:-In your statistics our church in New Hampshire I notice some inaccuracies, and take the liberty to send this communication, not only to correct your mistake, than read a volume of his works." His words but to furnish your readers—if you think best with a view of the progress of Methodism, and its present condition in our granite State.

The first appearance of our State on the Minutes, is the following record in the appointments for 1794: "New Hampshire, John Hill." I cannot learn in what part of the State he was to labor, or whether he came at all to his contemplated field. No name appears for 1795; but 68 members were returned to the Conference of 1796, and Philip Wayne appointed to Chesterfield, N. H. In 1797, 92 members were returned; in 1798, 122; 1799, 131; and in 1800, 171.

I will now give you the increase of each ten years to 1850. The number of ministers travelling and local, are included, population and pro-



I take our Conference Minutes as authority for 1850. They were published by Professor O C. Baker, one of the most careful and accurate men I ever knew. For the last few years our society, omitted such circuits or stations as neglected to make returns. Several such charges made returns to Bro. Baker, after the copy for New York was made up, which accounts for the discrepancy between our Minutes and the general Minutes. If all our charges had made accurate returns in 1850, I am confident, instead of a loss, as above, of seventy-five during the last ten years, we should have a small increase.

We assuredly find much cause of sorrow and self-reproach in the fact, that, for ten years, we have made no progress in numbers : but we may derive some consolation from the following

.1. During a few years previous to 1840 we had gathered a host of converts into the church, and in all of our charges then more or less of words, so short and strong, is lost. They are unstable and untaught spirits, who, in the great not lost: they lie blent with the trash of the revivals, had rushed into our fold. Then came heap; and in bright points shine out here and the great "Miller" excitement, urged on by there from the mass, like the stars when a fog zealous men, adopting, as near as possible, our dims the air, or the face of the sky is dark with methods of preaching and conducting religious clouds. It will be well worth our while to mine worship, and giving special prominence to the out these gems, and string them on the chains of doctrine of holiness. Large numbers were our thoughts, which will then shine with new drawn away, perhaps as many as two thousand life; and though the tongue may lose in sound, in our Conference, and congregations got up through all our work operating disastrously to our success for some years. At the same time throb, and it is thus that the tongue should beat came the Scottite secession, by which we lost one station outright, and a considerable number of

members on two more. 2. A large number of our most zealous and active preachers, during the great excitement, truth; and truth shines best in what some call broke down, and their labors were lost, while "a dry light." But what we have said holds in many others left to swell the ranks of other Confull force when we look to all that large class of ferences. Many of our most enterprising young thoughts which come from the heart, and which men of the society, also, have gone to the Atwe wish to go down in the souls of those to whom lantic cities, or the great West. These same we speak. Here we need the thoughts that causes have operated on other denominations, breathe, and the words that burn—those that who, I think, have been equal sufferers with ourselves. All, I think, have declined in numbers

But while, as to numbers, we have been stationary for the past ten years, in other respects

we have made rapid advancement. I. IN MISSIONS.

Our Conference, last year, raised \$1,438.61 being nearly 15 cents to a member-a small sum, but an improvement on former years.

There are now, in New Hampshire, of houses deeded to our church, 105. Of these, thirtyeight have been either built new, or greatly renovated, during ten years. There are also forty-

essentially remodeled since 1840. III. SABBATH SCHOOLS. 109 1.182 7,631 18,778 2,251 83 795 4,860 7,991 26 387 2,771 8,787 2,251

IV. EDUCATION. In 1840 we had no literary institution in New

prosperous circumstances. 2. The Marlow Academy, which, though not strictly a Conference Seminary, was built by Methodists—has a majority of Methodists in its

Board of Trustees-has a minister of our Con-

ference at the head of its Board of Instruction,

and all the Faculty also Methodists. Our Con-

ference extends to it its patronage, and sends visitors as to our Conference institutions. 3. The Washington Academy is also under the charge of Rev. D. H. Sanborn, a local preacher

We have sent to the seminary at Newbury during the last year, one hundred and eightee students; so that there were taught, by Methodist tutors, about six hundred of the youth of New Hampshire in 1850. And there are also, in all our principal towns, academies and high schools, where many hundreds of the children of Methodists are receiving instruction.

Our Conference patronizes the Wesleyan University in funds and students.

The Methodist Biblical Institute, situated in this place, has buildings worth, at least, five thousand dollars, all raised among ourselves, and our share of the endowment, amounting to five thousand dollars, is either paid in or assumed by individuals or associations. It is in a prosperous

The following may be considered as a near approximate to the sum paid for religious pur-

poses in New Hampshire, from 1840 to 1850: Thirty-eight chapels erected or renovated at \$1,500 each, Twenty parsonages, \$500 each, Biblical Institute, Newbury Seminary and Wesleyan University, Northfield Seminary, Marlow Seminary, Missions, Sabbath Schools, Bible Society,

\$110,000

In conclusion we should bear in mind, that the following denominations had preoccupied the field: namely, Congregationalists, Baptists, Episcopalians, Free-Will Baptists, Universalists, Unitarians, and Christians. Some of the above preceded us one hundred and seventy-five years, and held the educational and all other influences; and as our territory was settled before the commencement of our operations, we think our progress rather remarkable, and demanding our gratitude to the great Head of the church. I give the statistics of the several denominations at present, by which it will be seen we are the second

Congregationalists, ministers, 175 Members, 17,000 180 " 9,538 180 " 9,500 180 " 9,500 180 " 9,500 180 " 9,500 180 " 9,500 180 " 9,500 180 " 9,500 180 " 9,500 180 " 9,500 180	in strength.			1	
Methodists, travelling and local 180 " 9,538 Baptists, 68 About 9,500 Free-Will Baptists, 108 " 9,500 Christian, 30 Universalist, 18 Unitarian, 16 Episcopal, 8 About 500	Congregationalists, ministers,	175	Members,	17,000	'
Baptists, 68 About 9,500 Free-Will Baptists, 108 " 9,500 Christian, 30 Universalist, 18 Unitarian, 16 Episcopal, 8 About 500		180	66	9,538	
Free-Will Baptists, 108 " 9,500 Christian, 30 Universalist, 18 Unitarian, 16 Episcopal, 8 About 500		68	About	9,500	
Universalist, 18 Unitarian, 16 Episcopal, 8 About 500		108	66	9,500	
Unitarian, 16 Episcopal, 8 About 500	Christian,	30			
Episcopal, 8 About 500	Universalist,	18			
	Unitarian,	16			
Roman Catholic, 2	Episcopal,	8	About	500	
	Roman Catholic,	2			

We are living in a delightfully harmonious state with our brethren of other denominations, and the good people of our State award to us our full share of respect and affection. A memthe head of our Common School Department as State Commissioner, and a considerable number have been elected to office in the political world. I know not what may be your opinion in respect to the propriety or otherwise of the thing, but so it is. Two of our itinerant preachers—father Brodhead and brother Jared Perkins-have been elected to seats in the United States Congress, and a pretty large sprinkling of Methodist preachers have been found in all the branches of our State Legislatures-no less than seven in the House of Representatives for 1850.

ELEAZER SMITH. Concord, N. H., April 17.

For the Herald and Journal. CHRISTIAN ACTIVITY.

In the Christian church all are required to be active. God has created no order of nobilityelevated no one class above another-all stand on the same level, and are equally required to exert the talents imparted to them-to toil, to watch and to pray. In the spiritual hive He has formed no drones, nor will he tolerate any that render themselves such. His immutable law forbids the idle to feast on the nectar collected by the active. He that would eat, must work. Activity is an irreversible law of the Gospel system.

Let us, a little more in detail, examine the reasons of the enactment. God does all his works with reason.

Analogy enforces this doctrine. Behold pri neval man as his Maker forms him of the dust and places him amid the bowers of Eden. How do his physical framework and arrangement, bespeak a being created for action. Activity is wonderful personage. He was made to do something-not, like an oyster, to lie, half alive upon the very soil that gave him birth, and, at death, simply to decay and commingle again with the earth. He is fashioned and designed to leave a mark "in the sands of time."

Look again at his surprising mental capabilities-examine the spiritual, mercurial substance enclosed in that little vase of earth. In the mental world all is stir, motion, activity and life; and will you tell me we are to cease this activity as soon as we pass the boundary of Christian experience and become incorporated with the family of God? Is there not rather a loftier, intenser and more permanent activity required of us?

Christian activity forms a muscular, manly and vigorous piety. The piety of some persons reminds us of the fragile, sickly flower that has been nursed amid the pestilent atmosphere of a hot-house. It has no vigor-is chilled, and perishes at the touch of the breeze, or the slightest frost-can live only in the hot-house.

There is another grade of religious excellence that recalls to our minds the majestic oak, spreading its roots among the crevices of the rocks, and thrusting out its hardy branches to the blasts of the mountains. It defies the snow, frost and bleak winds of the livelong winter, and in early spring in freshness and beauty puts forth its buds, and becomes clothed in the green foliage of summer.

To change the figure, the inactive Christian may be compared to the child that arrives at mature years without using its limbs. He has acquired the size of a man, but retains the feebleness and faintness of infancy—his flesh is tender, his muscles soft, and his entire frame illy adapted to the rude employ of life. Are there not many aged Christians that continue children-weak in faith, in zeal, in practice? The reason is obvious; you have done nothing for Christ, or have done it at such distant intervals as to add little to your permanent vigor. You are like the man who labors but one day in a week, and lies down and groans the other six.

growth and normal proportions of the Christian life and graces demand earnest and permanent exertion. The thrifty sapling maintains the constant activity of its juices, and the derangement of its laws at once disturbs its proportions and stunts its growth. Dwarfed and withered in some parts, it in others becomes enormously overgrown—a clumped, unsightly thing.

There is a dwarf piety; but it generally wears a club foot, a hideous limb, or a superannuated head that came into the world a century too late. Man enjoys noble capabilities, both gracious and natural, that can be developed, educated and perfected only by action. In the cloister, in silence, away in the desert, they perish as a useless object. The fire is brought forth from the flint only in its furie contesi with the steel. All men have vast, unmeasured and almost infinite capacities; but few know it, because they do not stir up the gift that is in them. There might be more Wesleys, and Fletchers, Edwardses and Paysons, both of the intellectual and moral world, if there existed more faith to set the soul in motion. The Christian philosopher and divine exist at the present time; but in most regions, in a dreamy, half conscious state.

Activity strengtnens and enkindles our faith. imparts to us the comforts, the holy communings, and the ennobling, gracious rewards of piety. If you lack strength of faith, toil for souls and God will impart the rich graces and comforts of the Spirit. Do not wait till you experience all you wish to, before doing anything. He that watereth, shall be himself watered. This process will not only add vigor to your faith, but give you a claar and convincing evidence of your acceptance with God. No clouds or mists will obscure your vision-the sun will shine upon

you his warm and life-giving beams.

Christian exertion is the divinely ordained means of human salvation. The Gospel is not to be proclaimed by an angel, but by the lips of man. You must speak to him, entreat him and draw him with the cords of a man. Personal effort constitutes a large share of the means of human salvation—the lips and thoughts and heart of a man coming in contact with the lips, and thoughts and heart of another man.

Those most successful in winning souls, have been unwearied in their exertions. Think of a Bramwell, a Payson, and the youthful Stoner, whose activity ceased only with life. Said the dying, but triumphant Ann Thane Peck, as weeping friends gathered about her and endeavored to dissuade her from further effort-said she, "I must be faithful, and do what I can. Christians must be faithful-angels are faithful -that is what makes them so happy."

Action is the only effectual preservative against backsliding. Tell me of the man that lives without action, and I will tell you of the man that declines in piety and zeal. . He may not acknowledge it now-may not be perfectly conscious of it; but time will determine that he has fallen little by little—the evangelical, lively faith has evaporated, and the man lost confidence in himself and God.

The history of the active Christian is far otherwise; his way is as the shining light that shineth more and more unto the perfect day. When thrust into the furnace he comes forth unscathed, as the gold purified. A beautiful incident was lately recorded, in the Herald, of a burning cotton mill, in which the entire building, machinery and goods perished, save the great water wheel, which was in motion at the time the fire broke out. Its ceaseless activity repelled the devouring element. What a beautiful illustration of active piety! Exertion, like the laboring wheel, not only dispenses blessings in days of sunshine and prosperity, but preserves the being of piety in the day of peril and fierce conflict. Be active, then, be always active, and you will be safe.

ARGUMENTATIVE PREACHING.

We find that the ablest ministers of the Gospel have been those who "applied their hearts to seek out wisdom and the reason of things.' In reading the sermons of the elder Edwards, we stand in awe; for he speaks not as one who sings a pleasant song, but in the name of Him who says, "Preach the preaching that I bid thee." There is something in his discourses that presses us, crowds upon us, follows hard after us: and if we flee from it, it is close upon our footsteps; and there is no sense in our trying to escape it. It is the power of God's word, shown to be God's word, identified as such, and therefore we cannot stay it in its onward urging. Overcome by his argument, we fall a prey at once to his appeal. His discussion interests us; we are at first surprised, then taken captive, and afterward borne along "whithersoever the governor listeth." So was it with Paul. "He reasoned in the synagogue every Sabbath," and as he once "reasoned of righteousness, temperance and judgment, read in every motion, feature and muscle of that Felix trembled." He was not afraid of abstruse preaching, nor of metaphysical preaching, but he uttered words hard to be understood and liable to be wrested by the unlearned and unstable; still he enforced them by such compressed ratiocination as to make his hearers feel, that in striving against him they were striving against God. The direct tendency of strong argument is, to transfer the reasoner's appeal from the sphere of his own opinions to the sphere of divine

inspiration; and he who braces himself against this appeal, strikes and presses against a brazen wall: Hence it is characteristic of every preacher who fortifies his words by giving the reason for them, to speak as with authority. "My words are not my own," he seems to declare, "but I have proved them; and you know them to be true. He that receiveth them receiveth not me alone, but him who sent me. He that despiseth them poureth contempt not on me alone, but upon his own mind, and upon his Maker, and shall at last wonder and perish."—Bib. Sacra.

THE BIBLE IN EDUCATION.

If my opinion will be of any use, I give it most cheerfully in favor of making the Bible a text book in the school, the academy, the college, and the university. To say nothing of its literature, which, in my judgment, is unrivalled, it contains not only the purest system of morals, but the soundest maxims of political economy, and the most exact delineations of human nature, to be found on earth. There is more in it to make a man great as well as good, than there is in any other volume. Men cannot be well educated without the Bible. It ought, therefore, to hold the chief place in every institution of learning throughout Christendom; and I do not know of a higher service that could be rendered to this republic, than the bringing about this desirable result."-Dr. Nott.

The glory of great men ought always to be rated according to the means used to acquire it.

It is easier to suppress the first impure desire, than to satisfy all that follow.

The Committee on Zion's Herald beg leave to report, that they are happy to learn from the report of the Association, made to the Conference, that the circulation of the paper is increasing, and in its pecuniary condition prosperous and encouraging. Though furnished at the low price of \$1.50 per year, it is believed that it will not be embarrassed if the preachers will exert themselves in enlarging its list of paying subscribers.

It is gratifying to trace its progress through the different stages to its present elevation; and the Association are entitled to the thanks of the Methodist community, for their generous and persevering labors, in supplying them with so excellent a religious periodical.

They have made great sacrifices and incurred great liabilities in publishing the paper, and at times their prospects have been discouraging, but through the blessing of God, the prospect is now more encouraging. . We believe the paper to be gaining in the confidence

and esteem of our people; it holds a high rank in the religious community, and is worthy of a more generous and extensive circulation.

We feel it both a duty and a pleasure, to express our entire approval of the high, independent and Christian course pursued by the editor in conducting the paper; we would express our entire confidence in, and decided approval of, the principles and measures advocated in reference to the subject of slavery, though not endorsing every expression, or approving everything said on the subject. We think the subject has a special claim on the attention of the Christian church.

With reference to the suggestion of furnishing the paper free of postage to distant subscribers, it does not appear at all practicable unless the subscription list should be greatly enlarged.

We submit the following resolutions to the consideration of the Conference:

Resolved, 1. That the thanks of the Conference be ten dered to the Wesleyan Association for their disinterested judicious and persevering exertions in publishing the

paper.

Resolved, 2. That we highly approve of the course of the Herald, and heartily commend it to the patronage of the ministry and church.

Resolved, 3. That we pledge ourselves to the continued support of the paper, and will endeavor to extend its circulation.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. LIVESBY, Chairman. Warren, April 5.

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

The income of the Wesleyan Missionary Society for 1850, is reported to be £104.661 14s. 4d., or nearly half

REV. GEORGE FERGUSON-Wesleyan Minister. Th last Christian Guardian, (Canada,) brings the painful news of the death of this old and useful member of the Canada Conference. We have long known him, loved him for his zeal in the work of saving souls. He had reached his sixty-fifth year, and had devoted thirty-six years to the work of the ministry. His end was peace.

REV. DARIUS MASON, of the Black River Conference, died on the 4th of April. He was a good man, and departed in peace.—Illinois Christian Advocate.

The King of Lakemba and the adjacent islands, with his whole people, have embrared the Christian faith, by means of the labors of the Wesleyan missionaries. The Roman priests are also there, using every means to gain the King or turn him back to heathenism.

The Sultan of Turkey has issued a firman, granting toleration to all Protestant denominations in his domin ions. This privilege has been secured through the un wearied labors of her Britannic Majesty's embassador.

In the collectorate of Ahmednugger, the British Government pay \$17,000 annually for the support of one hundred and ninety-one idols.

THE NORTHERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE of last week. reports revivals of religion in various parts of Oneida Conference. At New Troy 32 persons have been converted during the last quarter. At Wilkesbarre 23. At Utica 104. At Skeneateles 48. At Osburn's Hollow 40. The Lord is pouring out his Spirit at Union and at Cov-East Gen. Con., 500 have recently been converted. 70 have lately united with the church at West Addison in same Conference. At Waterloo, same Conference Lockport and North Java in the Genessee Conference are enjoying revivals. 100 at the former and 30 at the latter place have just been added to the Lord. Lis-bon, Natural Bridge and Westport circuits in the Black River Conference have enjoyed extensive revivals. De-troit, Michigan, has enjoyed a fine revival, 80 have been

CHURCHES IN INDIANA .- There are 1,899 churches in Indiana, and the value of church property \$1,899,711, as appears by the Marshal's returns. The Methodist Episcopal churches are 647, and the church property \$426,-175. Number of Old School Presbyterian churches 118, and the church property \$133, 600. The New School Presbyterians have 71 churches, and church property to the value of \$107,725. The regular Baptist churches are 265, and property \$176,125. Number of Roman Catholic churches 49, and property \$253,625. "Christian" churches 40, and property \$99,500. Episcopalian churches 19, and property \$60,000, and so on.

SCIENTIFIC.

We saw, some weeks ago, in a Pennsylvania paper, an announcement that a motive power had been discovered which would supercede the use of steam. It is said that some facts have recently come to light which entitle the statement to credit. Professor Salomah of Harrodshurg Ky., has successfully applied the power of carbonic acid gas, as a substitute for steam, in propelling enginery for every purpose. The power of this gas has long been known to chemists; but their inability to regulate and govern it has prevented its use as a propelling agent. Professor Salomah claims to be able to control it with perfect safety, and asserts that it will afford a power equal to steam in one-fiftieth of the space, and one-hundredth part of the expense, with both furnace and boilers. Experiments have recently been made in Cincinnati which are said to be entirely satisfactory.

The Washington Union states that among the many valuable discoveries of late years, none is entitled to more notice, and should be more generally adopted, than that made by the late Dr. J. H. Johnson, of New Orleans. By chemical combinations, the inventor has found a method whereby cordage, sheeting, and, in short every vegetable fibre, can be rendered completely fireproof. The magnitude of this discovery is so startling, that we almost at once pronounce it impossible, and nothing short of actual experience could convince us of its reality; but we understand, from very respectable authority, that the test has been made, and, if true, its general adoption as one of the great means of saving life and property to an incalculable amount, must follow. So general is the operation of this agent, combined, it is said, of well-known chemical properties, that it is hardly pos sible to calculate the uses to which it may be applied.

FURTHER CORRECTION.

BRO. STEVENS: - We raised thirty-two dollars, (32) for missions in Eastham, during the last Conference year, and sent 8 dollars to N. York, last September, and 24 to Conference by Bro. J. B. Hunt. The Herald of this week, corrects half of the former blunder but leaves the uncorrected. I am sorry for these errors, as they will not be corrected in the Minutes. We wan credit for what little we have done in this noble cause, and may the God of the heathen help us to do better in the future.

WILLIAM LEONARD. future. Eastham, May 9.

MISSIONARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

Bro. Stevens:—In your last week's paper, you stated that the Chelsea church had raised the largest average of Missionary money in the Conference—by referring to the Treasurer's report in this week's paper, you will perceive the credit belongs to the Suffolk St. church. I would be Treasurer's report in this week's paper, you wan percure the credit belongs to the Suffolk St. church. I would be pleased to have the correction mentioned in the next paper, particularly as our church is the youngest if not the poorest and most involved with debts of any in the city. poorest and most involved with debts of any in the city. They did nobly for the mission cause, and surely deserve the credit. The church raised last year nearly \$2000.00 for different purposes; a more united, laboring and liberal people cannot be found in the Conference. THOMAS STREET.

CORRECTION.-In the report of the Treasurer of the Domestic Missionary Society of the N. E. Conference,
Mr. Lee Claffin is credited 50 cents; it should have
been \$50, and was so reported. The mistake was typographical.

A. D. SARGEANT, Treasurer.

Serald and Sournal. the mass of their business now relates to great fiscal, educational and philanthropic interests, in which lavmen

WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1851.

NEW HAMPSHIRE CONFERENCE APPOINTMENTS. DOVER DISTRICT.

. Presiding Elder ELISHA ADAMS . per-Justin Spaulding. Salmon Falls-To be supplied. Great Falls-James Pike.
Great Falls Mission-Henry Hill. Rochester-Joseph C. Cromack. Milton and Farmington-Kimball Hadley. New Market-Henry H. Hartwell. S. New Market and Exeter Mission-William Hewes. Kingston-Henry Nutter. E. Kingston-To be supplied. Amesbury Mission-Charles C. Burr. E. Salisbury-Ira A. Swetland. Seabrook-To be supplied. Hampton-Matthew Newhall. Portsmouth-Richard S. Rust. Rye and Newington Mission-Abel Heath. Greenland-Silas Green. Epping Mission-John Gould. mond-Joseph C. Emerson Poplin-To be supplied. Sandown-James Adams N. Salem-Benjamin R. Hoyt. Salem-William D. Cass. Lawrence-Samuel Kelley. Derry-To be supplied. Auburn and Chester-John Parker.

Manchester, 1st Church-Isaac W. Huntley " Elm Street-Silas Quimby.
Suncook Village and Pembroke-James Thurston. Chichester and Loudon-George W. T. Rogers. North field-Franklin Furber.

E. Sanbornton and Lake Village Mission-Lorenzo D. Blod -James M. Hartwell. Osmon C. Baker, Professor in Biblical Institute

CONCORD DISTRICT. CHARLES N. SMITH . . . Presiding Elder. Concord-Frederick A. Hewes. Fisherville-To be supplied. Warner and Boscawen-To be supplied. Wilmot, Andover and Salisbury-Jonathan G. Johnson. Henniker and Hopkinton-Abraham M. Osgood, Benjamin

Deering and Hillsborough-John English. Antrim, Windsor and Washington-To be sapplied. Hookset Mission and Bow-Abraham Folsom. Goffstown-To be supplied. Nashville-Elijah Mason. Nashua-John McLaughlin Hudson-George F. Wells. Amherst-To be supplied. New Ipswich-Orlando H. Jasper. Rindge Mission-Ezekiel Adams. Peterborough-George S. Dearborn. Marlborough and Dublin-Ira Carter.

Winchester, Richmond and Hinsdale-Albert C. Manson Jared Perkins, Sup. Chester field-Dudley P. Leavitt Walpole Mission—Simeon P. Heath.

Keene Mission—Jonathan Hall.

Gilsum Mission and Alstead—Joseph Hayes. Marlow and Lempster-Nathaniel W. Aspenwall, Harvey

Unity and Acworth-George W. Bryant, 2d, Charles I Chase. N. Charlestown and Charlestown-To be supplied

Claremont-Lewis Howard. Cornish Mission-Lorenzo Draper. Grantham-Josiah A. Scarritt. Newport-Warren F. Evans.

Eleazer Smith, Sup., Chaplain to State Prison, Concor HAVERHILL DISTRICT. REUBEN DEARBORN . . .

Haverhill and Piermont-To be supplied. E. Haverhill-Charles H. Lovejoy. N. Haverhill, Swift Water and Benton-Daniel W. Barber Lebanon and Hanguer-Elihu Scot Enfield Mission-Horatio N. Taplin Canagan-Nathaniel L. Chase Bristol and Hill-Calvin Holman Alexandria, Hebron and Groton-Stephen Eastman Plymouth and W. Plymouth-George W. H. Clark. Campton and Woodstock Mission-David McIndoe Sandwich-Rufus Tilton. Moultonboro' and Tamworth-Jesse W. Spencer. Tuftonboro' and Wolfboro'-John W. Johnson. Warren and Orford-Larnard L. Eastman. North and East Luman-To be supplied. Landaff-Amon S. Tenney. Littleton Mission-Sullivan Holman. Whitefield and Bethlehem-John M. Blake. Dalton-To be supplied.

Lancaster-Joseph W. Guernsey Columbia Mission-Greenleaf P. Warner. Stark and Milan Mission-To be supplied The next Conference is to be held at Nashna

Post Office Address of the Superannuated Preachers. O. Hinds, Chichester; S. Norris, Malden, Ms.; N. Ladd, Epping; Charles Olin, Moultonboro'; John Smith, Sutton, Vt.; C. B. M. Woodward, Haverhill; Warren Wilbur, Chester; Jesse Boyden, Woodstock, Vt.; Silas Wiggin, Sutton, Vt.; James M. Young, Londonderry; Jacob Stevens, Epping; Amos Kidder, Sanbornton Bridge; Amos H. Worthing, Chickopee, Ms.; John F. Adams, Stratham; R. H. Spaulding, Rochester, Vt.; N. Culver, Newbury, Vt.; C. Cowing, Lisbon.

The following preachers have Located-H. Drew. J. Palmer. G. W. Bryant, 1st., J. C. Allen, M. P. Marshall, M. A. Howe.

CONFERENCES AND LAYMEN.

We learn from the Western Christian Advocate that by a legislative act, the South Carolina Conference has been incorporated. Three lay members of the church have been elected members of the corporation. It has been formed, says the Southern Christian Advocate, "to make legal provision for the better securing of the financial interests of the Conference. For want of an incorpo ration, some important bequests to the Conference have been lost or periled." We are glad to observe a disposi tion obtaining among us to combine laymen with preachers in some departments of the business of our Confer ences The Providence Conference's Incorporated Board of Trustees consists largely of lay brethren, and some of them are brought quite into the proceedings of the Conference at each annual session with reports or as committee men. The Virginia and Alabama Conferences have a "Joint Board" of laymen and preachers in whose hands the chief fiscal and philanthropic interests of these Conferences are vested. The lay members are delegates from the districts, and meet at the Conferences where they take part in the anniversary addresses, assemble in the Conference committees, and render most salutary and effective services. These Conferences seem gratified with the working of the arrangement, and we hear nothing of the old bugbears of "radicalism," "lay representation." &c., in connection with it.

We believe it to be one of the demands of the times and an altogether advantageous improvement for Methodism, that our intelligent and capable laymen should aid us more in the multifarious and increasing business of our Conferences. This improvement we believe to be perfectly compatible with the genius of our ecclesiastical system, and we think that its desirableness is a matter of almost universal conviction among our preachers.

The great distinction of the Methodist economy is it adaptation in all respects to a single and grand purpose, viz.: the itinerancy of its ministry-hence the original independence-we were about to say isolation of the clergy as an organic body. It held itself, and should still hold itself a solid self-mobile body, capable of projecting its attacks on any point of the kingdom of darkness. The Annual Conferences originally had scarcely any business to do except what related solely to the affairs of the itinerant ministry, the admission of members, (first recommended by the societies, however,) examination of character, ordinations, &c. They were, therefore, exclusively clerical, and properly so. For fifty years scarcely any other business came before them Within a few years, however, they have quite changed -!

have a real and perhaps a principal interest. The whol rationale of Methodism has been its adaptation to the times It has been called the child of Providence. Now we think that it can with perfect safety and with incalculable advantage work into its Conference business a large amount of lay co-operation and energy. Let it be done as the Conferences mentioned have done it-not on any hypothesis of relative rights-let us never stop to dabble with such speculative nonsense; Methodism as a voluntary system, with suitable safeguards, such as it abundantly has, need not be curious on such questions, but should keep to its old policy of practical effectivenesss. The theoretical doctrine of lay representation we have amply argued against elsewhere,* but we believe in availing ourselves of every means of effectiveness which the progressive developement of our cause suggests. Let us then put laymen in the offices of our great fiscal and philanthropic measures, and encourage them to be present

at our annual sessions to co-operate with us in those

measures. This we can do without a question about our

theoretic system, and without danger to it. We soberly

believe such a course would relieve objections and dan-

gers to it, and at the same time vastly reinforce the lead-

ing interests of the church.

and

Serald

One of the most lamentable drawbacks on our interest as a denomination, is that stolid fear of the outcry of radicalism, disloyalty, &c., which keeps us from leading the way in such judicious and practically valuable improvements as the times demand and the genius of our system admits. For ourselves we wish on all occasions to profess a supreme contempt for all such outcries and all fears of them. We are known to be sound in Methodist polity, and our humble defences of it have been acknowledged by the church, but we believe it one of the highest pledges of Methodistic loyalty to contend for the fullest applications of the resources of the system, while we maintain in tact its essential principles.

. In "Tracts for the Times," " Methodist Polity," &c.

PRODUCING VITALITY. Our brother editor of the Holston Christian Advocate states, on the authority of the Cincinnati Nonpareil, that a scientific gentleman of that city "has within the last six weeks, at various times, produced animal life solely from the action of certain chemical preparations on each other, in such a manner as leads him to the conclusion that a more perfectly developed process aided by further scientific discoveries, will produce results miraculously astounding to the world! The specimens of life produc ed as above, did not exist more than twenty-flour hours in either instance; but the simple fact of this life power being thus manifested and attested, as it is, by the personal examination of five or six eminent physicians, may lead to something of which we have yet no conception, and to which the whole world of science, as at present may look forward with awe and amazement !"

This statement will require considerable authentication before it will receive credit from scientific men. Chemistry has never yet detected the "vital principle," nor produced any modification of elements by which it can be brought into activity. It would seem that the Creator has fixed at this point the limit of science and human power. No organic existence, whether animal or vegetable, can be produced except by natural reproduction; creation belongs to God alone. Our science can decompose organic matter into its elements, and give the exact proportion of those elements, but it cannot recombine them into a vital organism. Should science ever never was, probably, on the whole, less disposition in the surmount this barrier, new consequences, both ethical and physical, would attach to it of the most momentous and even fearful character. It might be possible by chemical for the nation never occupied so high, so prosperous, and or galvanic processes to resuscitate from mineral pres- so hopeful a condition as now. ervation infusoriæ, as the embalmed grains of Egyptian the fact with the alleged Cincinnati experimenter.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH. The Minutes of the M. E. Church, South, are about issning from the press, as we learn from the Richmond Advocate. Dr. Lee gives the recapitulation of them. The

tottowing is t	ne statistical	summary .	_	
	Whites.	Col.	Ind.	Total.
This Year,	375,520	135,594	3,487	514,601
Last Year,	366,582	134,722	3,126	504,530
Increase,	8,938	872	261	10,071

barrassment we fear will continue to grow.

haps more healthful than usual.

Reserved Delegates-Silas Quimby, Justin Spaulding.

THE NEW YORK DELEGATES.

Conference took place. A friend gives us the following numerous class. list of the elected delegates, which he thinks is accurate: Geo. Peck, P. P. Sandford, P. Rice, A. M. Osbon, J. C. Lyon, Jr., Joseph Holdrich.

Reserves-Jarvis Z. Nichols, Daniel Smith.

preacher. His works, as edited by himself, amount to contented with their lot. The Kaffir war is augmenting twenty-five volumes. His posthumous works, in nine this perplexity at the Cape of Good Hope. It seems volumes, and his memoirs in four, will make, in all, thirty- pretty certain that the people at the Cape are indifferent eight volumes-a respectable library for a poor minister. to this war, think it is an interior affair, to be met both

scholars were converted; and, during all this time, the Church in the town was in a lukewarm state.

annual examination recently, of which a report is made sible community, and throw all the weight on the home in the Michigan Advocate. A larger number of students Government. John Bull grumbles at having all the attended the last term than any previous. Several Indians, male and female, are pupils at the Seminary, pre- large sum. These Kaffirs do their best, and fight bravely paring for the missionary work.

the 16th of July. Rev. Dr. Peck, of Dickinson College, lar troops. More anon. is expected to be present at that time, to dedicate the new college edifice. Propositions are made, through the Illinois Advocate, to collect \$500 toward furnishing the new building.

The London Athenæum states that a large portion of work of Origen's, long supposed to be lost, has been discovered in Paris by the librarian of the National Assembly, among some Greek manuscripts brought to that city by M. Mynas about ten years ago. It was originally in ten books, the first of which is known to the world unand about to be published, comprises the last seven

President Hitchcock, of Amherst College, whose pen ology, and its Collateral Sciences."

and eighteen hundred in the United States.

LETTER FROM ENGLAND

cational and philanthropic interests, in which laymen | The Great Fair-Political Movements-Social Condition ical Sufferings-The French Republic-Protection-D'Israeli England, April 24, 1851.

> Some of your countrymen, we perceive on this side he water, are speculating on a revolution, in London, to arise out of the Great Exhibition. No doubt, men of all possible creeds in politics as in religion, will assemble in our capital, and do mischief enough, of one sort or other. Your theorists on a revolution seem to imagine that a great assemblage of Chartists, Socialists, and revolutionists, of all grades and all countries, will concert schemes of action for the overthrow of our system first, and then forming themselves into a close junta, propagate a new, a democratic revolution through the whole of Europe. There are dreamers of dreams in all nations; and of all the wild dreams which ever disordered the brain of any fanatic, this is just about the wildest. We imagine we know whence it comes; not from the sober minds of American republicans, but from the hot heads of some Irish, Popish propagandists. These gentlemen may make themselves quite easy on the subject; there will be no revolution. It is just as likely that the Thames will run back from the sea to the hills in Gloucestershire where it rises, as that our institutions will be overthrown or, indeed, any attempt be made to accomplish such an object. The world is bad enough, no doubt; but bad as it is, we cannot think that, on such an occasion the hos pitalities, friendly greetings, cordial welcome, and anxiey on the part of our people to please all the people, of all nations, could by the basest of mankind be made an occasion of attack on the nation thus entertaining them. No. men are not so devoid of principle as this. This leads me to make a passing remark on our social

tate. It is on the whole very good-much more so than it has been for many years. And it is found in this country, and in all others, that the predisposing causes of revolutions are, generally, some real pressures, or oftener physical suffering. Perhaps the great body of the people in this country never enjoyed so much temporal comfort as at present. Provisions are cheap and abundant; great pains are being taken to improve the dwellings of the poorer classes; the fiscal system is being altered as much as possible to meet the condition of our industrial population : taxes are being removed from everything which interferes with the well being and improvement of the working people; and certainly the great body of the people never possessed so amply as at present, the means of enjoyment. This, then, it will be seen, is no time for revolutionary projects. We are, proverbially, a slow practical, common sense people. We wish well to Italian freedom, and many are willing to lend a helping hand to Mazzini and his republican compatriots. We desire to see France something which it is not-a free commu nity of men. We desire the regeneration of Germany, and the establishment of free institutions. But does follow from this that Englishmen are to demolish their own constitution, just to put themselves into fellowship, on equal terms, with all the revolutionists of Europe Englishmen think little of theories; they know that there may be bad republics as well as bad monarchies. The very worst government, probably, in Europe, is that hybrid thing called the French republic. An intensely centralized republic must be, of all forms of government in the world, the least favorable to personal liberty. Had France imitated you in establishing some sort of local power, analagous to your States, then they would have gained the end sought. But as the matter now stands public mind of this country than at present to disturb the basis of our constitutional fabric, (and with good reason)

The points of collision in our Parliament, at present wheat have been resuscitated in English soil; this may be are chiefly confined to subjects of free trade and protection, the extension of the franchise, colonial government, and the Popish aggression; but none of these questions are of a revolutionary character.

There is a great struggle going on on the first que tion mentioned; and the majority against all protection of English industry has been lately lessening. But there is not the least prospect of the nation ever returning to the old system of protection. There may, possibly, be some modification of free trade, but as a principle of pol- of mines in a particular locality, and deserted on the failprotectionist party in the House of Commons, has been Nevada is a great central point in the Northern mines, There are 1,582 travelling ministers, an increase of 44 latterly shifting his tactics, and aiming at lessening the over the preceding year; and 3,955 local preachers, a burden of taxation on land, seeking by this a relief to gain in this branch of the ministry of 57. There are 118 the agricultural classes, which are, no doubt, greatly deon the superannuated list, 14 more than the year before. pressed by the low price of produce. But this is not pro-The income of the Methodist Episcopal Church, during tection. This Mr. D'Israeli, by the by, is a very clever the same time was, 27,367 members and 411 preachers. fellow, and occupies a very commanding, but anomalous Add these to the above and we have an increase for both position He is the son of an Israelite, who settled in sections of 37,438 members, and 455 preachers. The dis- this country a generation or so ago, and is now at the proportion between the increase of preachers in the two head of our landed aristocracy in the Commons-a proof sections is remarkable. The South once obtained many this, that talent can find its marketable value in our of its preachers from the North; that resource is now country. The contest on this subject is somewhat fierce about cut off, and it is becoming embarrassed, according and determined, and will have to be battled at the to its own papers, for want of suitable laborers. This em. hustings by the people. How the matter will be finally adjusted is difficult to divine. The parties are The numerical progress of our cause in the United pretty equally balanced in the nation, the trading and States is exceedingly encouraging. Methodism evidently manufacturing community being on one side, and the yet retains its progressive vigor. There has been no landholders and their adherents on the other. A great general revival of religion the past year, yet frequent shock has, no doubt, been produced, by our free trade local ones; the improvements of the year have been per- policy in the domains of agriculture. The owners and cultivators of the soil have, and are now, suffering greatly, but they will have to adjust matters to the new policy. NEW HAMPSHIRE DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL The principle of our representative system is different from yours; you make humanity the basis of political The New Hampshire Conference elected the following rights, and the man, as a man, possesses the franchise; prethren Delegates to the next General Conference :- we make property the qualification. Hence great num-O. C. Baker, Elisha Adams, Elihu Scott, Reuben Dear- bers of our people have no vote for members of Parliament. An attempt has been made to introduce a larger number of the people to this privilege, by extending to them the right of voting. Lord John Russell has promised to introduce a large measure for this purpose, early The New York Conference commenced its session at in the next session of Parliament, so that all disputes on Newburgh, on Wednesday, 7th inst., Bishop Janes, presid-this question are staved off for the present. It will, no ing. On Friday the election of Delegates to the General doubt, be carried, and thus give contentment to another

Colonial government is a prodigious difficulty, as al Americans will well understand by their own history. The policy of the Government at home has, for some time been, to establish in our colonies free institutions and gradually to develope the principle of self-government. But this is found difficult, and the people of these Dr. Chalmers was a great writer, as well as a great dependencies of the British Crown are universally dis-Rev. W. Capers writes of an extensive revival in the by men and money by the parent State, and that they Wesleyan Female College at Macon, Ga. Over sixty have nothing to do with it. A constitution was sent ther the responsibilities nor the expenses of Government in any way rests upon them, and they seem disposed to The Wesleyan Seminary, Albion, Mich., held its semi- make the best of this state of non-existence as a respon money to pay, which it is pretty certain will amount to a against our troops, but must, of course, like all savage M'Kendree College holds its annual commencement on tribes, finally yield to the artillery and discipline of regu-

LETTER FROM CALIFORNIA. Great Fire-Loss-Lnch Law-Indians

Nevada City, March 15, 1851. DEAR HERALD :- A third of our city, the principal seat of business, has been rubbed out like an old account on a slate. On Wednesday, the 11th, at two o'clock in the morning, a destructive conflagration commenced, which, in less than two hours laid waste one hundred and twenty-five stores and dwellings, filled with valuable der the title of Philosophumena. The part now recovered, goods, and thickly inhabited. So rapid was the spread of the flames, that merchants, several buildings from the one first ignited, had not time to save even their papers, money or watches; and not the case of even in those most distant was there time enough to remove the bulk has contributed so much to the cause of science and let of merchandize. The buildings were extremely dry, of ters, has a work in press, entitled, "The Religion of Gelight construction, and burned with vast rapidity—the conflagration being accelerated by quantities of powder There are ten newspapers published in Austria, four- stored everywhere in the houses. This latter article teen in Africa, fourteen in Spain, twenty in Portugal, gives a peculiarly destructive form to California firesthirty in Asia, sixty-five in Belgium, eighty-five in Den- exploding momentarily at various points as the heat mark, ninety in Russia and Poland, three hundred in overtakes it, casting flaming timbers, brands, and missiles Prussia, and three hundred and twenty in other Ger- of all descriptions into the air. Nevada was built in the manic States, five hundred in Great Britain and Ireland, midst of a fine forest, and many tall pines were left standing in the heart of the city, while the houses closely

the flames as they writhed round their stems and shot them hundreds of feet into the air, where they danced and quivered like malicious spirits over the scene of a burning world. This is the fifth extensive fire of which I have had occasion to write to you in California, of all of which I have been an eye witness. The fire in June, 1850, at San Francisco was terrible, devouring one after another lofty and solid buildings, moderate in its pace, vet for a long time insatiable, and eating up before its close four millions of property. But no conflagration pidity, such meteoric splendor, as the one that has just occurred. As building after building was subjected to and higher, undampened by the application of water or brick and mortar barriers. The only way in which the tide of flame was finally stayed, was by tearing down and removing distant houses; and even then the flames trod sharply on the heels of those employed in this

Such scenes are sickening-discouraging. Yet our communities are peculiarly liable to them. From the scarcity of other materials our buildings are constructed of light, inflammable matter, and a fire once started, rages like an epidemic. The loss by this fire is estimated at half a million. The very worst feature in the case is that it is the product of incendiarism. Three men have been denounced as the incendiaries, by a committee of inquiry appointed by the citizens, and they will be hung if taken, though they are yet at large. Hanging is too good for them. Chances of accidental fires are sufficiently strong in these wooden cities, and no man can calculate with certainty on the amount of property he will have on the morrow. But the satanic spirit of the man who deliberately applies the torch where it must produce so much mischief to property, perhaps involve destruction of life, seems the direct inspiration of the devil. In cases of incendiarism, murder, and even smaller

crimes, the people of this country are beginning to punish the guilty without reference to the courts. I can tell you nothing new in regard to the late doings at San Francisco, but throughout this region the spirit of Lynch law is becoming again ascendant. The officers of justice have so frequently been remiss in their duties, that no dependence is placed on their action, and an acquittal is no longer penalty of the law without reference to them. At Ken- is \$39.850. tucky Bar, ten miles below Nevada, a man was hung a fortnight ago, for highway robbery, horse stealing, etc., after an examination by Judge Lynch. He confessed his guilt. The laws of the State punish horse stealing with death. In this city, on the morning of the fire, a man received twelve sound lashes for stealing a sack of flour. In connection with such scenes, the great regret is that our courts are so careless or corruptible that justice canour courts are so careless or corruptible that justice can-not be relied on from their hands. Judge Lynch is not Incidental expenses, entirely discriminating, and his mistakes are fatal. No other plea than self-defence can justify a resort to Lynch law, if it is ever justifiable. But citizens of Boston or of any of our well regulated Eastern communities can little judge of the exigencies that arise in localities opening inducements for the collection of scoundrels from all parts of the world, and where justice is feebly administered. In my last letter, I think I mentioned the case of the murder of Dr. Lennox. If it had occurred to-day, Maj. Best, innocent or guilty, with the amount of evidence produced would have swung from the highest tree in the forest before sunset. When an extreme degree of impurity shock of the thunderbolt, and the noxious influences are The scene of the late conflagration will soon be covered

again by stores and dwellings, some of which are already commenced. To give a death blow to any point of rendezvous of miners or miners' supplies is impossible, although many cities have been built during the working · Washing and arteries of business course from it in all directions. therefore the people are setting at work like ants to reestablish their ruined tenements.

A class of considerable interest in this neighborhood, is Disbursements by Treas. at New York, the Indians-a peaceable set of men, inferior to the noble Mohawks or Senecas in mind or warlike tendencies, but strongly allied to the race of aborigines as known in the East by many peculiarities. They are short in stature, very dark complexioned, with straight, coarse, black hair, and deep set eyes. Their language contains many Spanish words and phrases, but they are mostly incapable of sustaining a conversation in Spanish. Their vanity of dress is extreme. They will array themselves in cast off military clothes, tissue of silver or gilt, and jingling bits of tin and copper, and parade through the streets with a sense of dignity becoming an Alexander. They are not or two ago, one came under my observation, stepping about in airy independence, arrayed in a tall hat, a shirt, a pair of boots, and-nothing else. They are filthy in dress and habits, but rather more honest than the Umpqua, Trinity, or Sierra Indians-if report does mot misrepresent the latter. This letter treads closely in the steps of a previous

one, so I will close. I am yours.

MISSIONARY CORRESPONDENCE. FROM OUR MISSION ROOMS.

Members Present-Appropriations-State of the Treasury.

The annual meeting of the General Missionary Committee to confer with the Board of Managers took place on Friday and Saturday. May 2d and 3d. At this joint meeting of the Committee and Board the aggregate appropriation was made for all our missions, both foreign and domestic. The manner of arriving at the aggregate amount was, to consider the wants of each mission and missionary field in detail, and then sum up the whole. It will be perceived that by this plan the committee did not dently believing that the church was both able and willing committees, and also of the daily proceedings. to contribute what was judged necessary for the work. The committee did not ask, What can the church and friends of missions do? but, What does the work require? What ought we to do? The results will be found below.

If anything more be necessary to inspire the church with confidence, we may state that the General Missionsenting the several Conferences in each episcopal district.

New Jersey, New York, and New York East Confer-presenting their "pro and con" arguments.

Rev. Mark Trafton represented Providence, New Eng-

Genesee, East Genesee, and Michigan Conferences.

lowa, Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana Conferences.

The Committee was assisted in their deliberations by Bishops Waugh and Janes, who were present, and by letter from Bishop Morris, all of whom have a thorough knowledge of the Missionary work, (Bishops Hedding and and also by the letters of Rev. G. Lane, Treasurer, and selves. His book is quite remarkable—it is full of inforby the Secretary of the Society. The Treasurer was not mation, and the very information needed to afford a just present, owing to indisposition. The committee was or- estimate of the country. Its statistics are abundant,

of the Foreign Missions, and appropriated as follows:

hemmed them in. These trees, extremely pitchy, caught | Liberia, Africa, Contingent for a new mission in the inte South America, Contingent, China, (exclusive of special contributions for building a church), building a church),
Foreign German, (exclusive of special contributions for building a church at Bremen),
Oregon, California, and New Mexico,
Contingent for extension, For German Missions. that ever I witnessed presented such brilliancy, such ra- Under care of the New York Conference. the destructive element, the column of flame shot higher Total for German Missions For Foreign populations (other than German) within the bounds of several Conferences. These populations are Swedes, Danes, Welsh, Norwegians, and French. Black River Conference.

Rock River

Erie Pittsburg

Michigan New York Oneida

Iowa Ohio Total \$10,500 This is a large increase over last year, because there is great increase of this foreign population, and they call loudly on us for the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ. We may not be heedless to their calls.

\$19,000

1,000

10.000

10,000

15,000

\$69,000

\$13,500

9,500

\$35,000

2.000

250

1,000

3.500

400

pose as n this B ifyid distr trict requ reser ditio passs Re

lami it pr

In pread and i made follow

Sat Cush ble a

and a Chur Th

reque perin venie

Bro

his pro

great !

o'clock

on re

It was

Charl

were o

versal

John .

cer an

o'cloc

At:

2,000

For Indian Missions within the bounds of the Several Confer Oneida Conference, \$550 Black River, 600 Michigan, Contingent for extension of missions, 6.700 Wisconsin Conference, \$11.200

The committee then proceeded to inquire carefully into the wants of the Domestic Missions proper within the bounds of each Conference; and although they did not appropriate all that they wished in every case, yet, in the present state of the work in each Conference the commitequivalent to an escape. Some cases have recently oc- tee judged their appropriations would pretty well suffice. curred where the citizens have refused to recognize the We need not give the table of appropriations in this case authorities at all, and proceeded to inflict the extreme by Conferences, but simply state that the whole amount

This is a fair advance on the appropriations of last

The whole amount of appropriations as classified is, Foreign Missions. Foreign populations (not German) in U. S., Indian Missions, Domestic English Missions in the Conferences, 10.550

Total of appropriations, \$167,000 The above appropriations were reported to the Board, at a special meeting, May 3d, and were agreed to : upon which Bp. Janes, presiding, sanctioned the same. It will be seen that we have not instituted any new mission this year, though we have provided for the enlargement of each department of our missionary work. It is well known that a year ago the Secretary was directed to make inquiries for a suitable field for a mission in India. In quiries were made, and promising fields were open, but the results of the contributions for the year ending April pervades the atmosphere, endangering the preservation in India this year. We are satisfied that it is the wish of the church to extend her missions both Foreign and Dodriven far away by sudden commotion. So when society show the willingness of the church to sustain such extenmestic; and we are satisfied that the current year will corrupting the law and threatening destruction on every Mission committee appointed at the first Quarterly hand, it becomes necessary to follow crime with sure Meeting Conference in each charge, as provided for in the Discipline; and then if this committee and the Pastor will faithfully do their duties, with the countenance and support of the Presiding Elders. Especially will this be the case, if they will promptly and prudently execute the plan now adopted by many Conferences. The state of the Treasury will be seen below.

Receipts by the Treasurer in New York, \$94,434 87

Total of receipts for the year, \$126,471 31 This does not include balances in Treasury from last Business in it is too profitable to be abandoned, and year, amounting to \$4.944.90 in New York, and \$1.901.20. in Cincinnati. The whole account for the year will theu

By Assistant Treas., Cincinnati.

131,663 40 Balance in Treasury, May 1, \$1,654 01

From the above, it will be seen that the actual increase of receipts during the past year was only \$21,891.77. But the opinion prevailed generally in the committee, that the larger views and intentions of the joint meeting of the Committee and Board expressed last year, and the more thorough organization of the missionary cause now going through the Conferences, have not had time to have their full effect in the churches and congregations. always so fortunate as to secure so much finery, for a day In the face therefore of the fact, that the \$150,000 appropriated last year was not realized by about \$23,500,00 the Committee and Board acting for the church, and in the fear of God and reliance upon his favor and support, have proceeded to estimate for the wants of the missions. and ask the church and congregations for one hundred and sirtu-seven thousand dollars this year.

Whenever the missionary work already organized shall be fully sustained, then the missions will be extended.

The Philadelphia Conference last year had an increase of 1:451 whites, and a decrease of 260 colored. The Black Law has had something to do with this decrease Annual Meeting of the General Missionary Com- doubtless. THE SQUARE RIGGED CRUISER is the quaint title of

a volume of Sea Sermons, by A. M. Lorrain, of the Ohio Conference. These discourses are rich in evangelical sentiment and ingenious in their use of marine terms They will do good, not only among the class for which they were designed, but to all readers. The Minutes of the New England Conference are now

ready. See advertisement. THE PROVIDENCE CONFERENCE MINUTES have been

say first what amount of money can be raised, and then published in neat style. They comprehend more than proceed to distribute it; but they inquired what amount the usual amount of information-not only the usual necessary for each mission and missionary field, confi- tables, &c., are given, but large abstracts of the reports of

SARTAIN'S MAGAZINE for June has some twenty-one plates, large and small, and numerous articles from some of our best Magazine writers .- Redding & Co., Baston. We shall next week resume our discussions of the

Methodistic questions which we have propounded. On ary Committee is composed of five members, each repre- the subjects still remaining, viz., the Presiding Eldership and the duration of appointments, our readers must be aware that we are not inclined to material changes, but Rev. Dr. Sandford represented Baltimore, Philadelphia, we shall endeavor to review these subjects impartially,

A letter from Amoy, China, states "that the money land, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, and East Maine which the Christian nations have received from this nation for one article-opium-far exceeds all the money Rev. Dr. Luckey represented Troy, Black River, Oneida, which has been expended by all Protestant churches, on all Protestant missions, in all parts of the heathen world, Rev. W. H. Raper represented Western Virginia, since the days of the Reformation ! The amount of Pittsburgh, Erie, North Ohio, North Indiana, and Ohio money yearly drawn from the empire in exchange for opium exceeds thirty millions of dollars.'

South Africa.-Two Wesleyan mission stations. Miramentsu and Umpukane, have been destroyed during the recent Kaffir war; the people have been swept away, and four thousand head of cattle stolen.

UNCLE SAM'S FARM, WORKSHOP, FISHERIES, &c., by Hamline were sick;) by a committee from the Board, P. Tocque, has just been published by Peirce & Co., Bos composed of the Rev. Dr. N. Bangs, Rev. E. E. Griswold, ton. Mr. Tocque is a "Newfoundlander," but knows Rev. B. Griffen, Br. W. Truslow, and Dr. Throckmorton; much more of us Yankees than most of us know of ourganized by the appointment of Rev. Dr. Sandford, Chair- but they are woven into sketches, personal and general, man, and the Rev. J. P. Durbin, Secretary. Prayer by in such manner as to relieve them of dulness. It treats of our manufactures, shipping, navy, public men, slavery, The committee then proceeded to consider the wants religion, and we know not what it omits. It ought to be a reliable volume.

Th and v bath ty wa pread

this 1 bered schoo

burg of th Chris ing t popu vasti

at he

dolla

ANNIVERSARY WEEK.

Addresses by Rev. O. C. Baker, of Concord, N. H., Rev. Daniel Wise, of New Bedford, and Rev. L. Crowell, one established by the society in New York has had dur-

A MISSIONARY MEETING will be held at Hanover St .. in the evening of the above day, commencing at 1-2 past Havana, the President of the Society, Mr. Perit, the Rev. 7 o'clock. Addresses will be made by Rev. D. W. Clark, Mr. Rockwell, sometime since a chaplain in the the navy, D. D., of New York, and others.

NEW HAMPSHIRE CONFERENCE.

Friday, May 9.-Religious services were conducted by B. R. Hoyt. It was voted to organize an Historical Society of the members of the Conference, for the pur- Treasurer, that the receipts had been affected by the pose of collecting and preserving such facts and incidents death of one of the secretaries, and by other causes, and

Bro. Adams, P. E. of Dover District, gave a very gratifying account of the financial and spiritual state of his district, and the character of the brethren on Dover Dispassed.

Rev. Jared Perkins was returned supernumerary. sive sermon before the Conference, on the death of Bro.

it pronounced it a good sermon, delivered in the right Mr. Kirk, made addresses. In the evening Bro. Legate, of the Vt. Conference,

follow that successful presentation of divine truth. Saturday, May 10 .- Conference opened by H. P. Cushing, of the Vt. Conference. The following pream-

ble and resolution were unanimously adopted by the Syria, made addresses. Conference :-Whereas, Prof. O. C. Baker has devoted much time and attention to the study of the Discipline of the M. E.

request Bro. Baker, with the advice of the General Superintendents, to prepare and publish at his earliest convenience a volume embodying such explanations and decisions as he may deem best calculated to elucidate our Tyng to open the meeting, which he did by reading the most excellent Discipline.

interesting account of the district, and the character of and interesting address.

to this Conference. The character of Joseph Palmer linghuysen, Esq., of New Jersey, a nephew of the Presi was passed, and he was located at his own request.

or social meeting. It was a season of refreshing; the Rev. Leon Pilatte, of Paris. great Head of the church was with his ministers. At 10 o'clock, Bishop Waugh preached a sermon of great power on repentance and remission of sin through Christ. It was one of his happiest efforts, and was a very clear at the Tabernacle, conducted by Mr. Frelinghuysen. The and practical elucidation of those cardinal doctrines. meeting was addressed by six gentlemen, representing After the sermon, G. W. Bryant, 2nd., G. P. Warner, the four continents of the earth and the island-world. Charles Nason, James M. Hartwell and Amos Merrill, were ordained Deacons.

versal triumph of Christianity. It was an elaborate pro- on the 6th. The edifice was crowded, and the meeting duction, replete with stirring thought. After the sermon exceedingly spirited. Rev. Mr. Beecher, of Brooklyn, John McLaughlin, Joseph W. Guernsey, Jesse W. Spen- made a powerful speech, and other gentlemen addressed cer and Harvey C. Wood, were ordained Elders. At 5 the assembly. Numerous resolutions were adopted, o'clock, H. P. Cushing, of the Vt. Conf. preached an in- among which were the following:teresting and moving missionary sermon. At 7 o'clock, Resolved, That American slavery is the most sinful Bro. Horton, of the N. Eng. Conf. preached a good ser-mon og the immutability of God's promises. mon on the immutability of God's promises.

of the Institute. J. C. Allen was located at his own request. Charles Greenwood was expelled.

Tuesday, May 13 .- M. A. Howe, and G. W. Bryant located at their own request. R. S. Rust presented the following resolution, which

Resolved, That the managers of the Missionary Socie-

ty of the M. E. Church be requested to obtain a more congenial and appropriate device for the certificate of membership than the one now in use. Voted, That the next session of the Conference be held

at Nashua. Rev. Elisha Adams was appointed to preach the Con-

was appointed a substitute.

Rev. O. C. Baker was appointed to preach a Missionary sermon at our next Conference.

Voted, to restore the credentials of Benjamin C. East-The business of the Conference being closed, the relig-

ious services were conducted in a most impressive manner by the Rev. Thomas B. Sargent.

suing year, and the Conference adjourned.

Thus closed a most harmonious and profitable session of our Conference.

THE RELIGIOUS ANNIVERSARIES IN NEW YORK. These commenced on Sabbath evening, the 4th of May, and were continued through most of the week. On Sabbath evening sermons were preached in behalf of four religious societies. We condense from the reports from Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, to the office of U.

the Puritan Recorder. SUNDAY EVENING, May 4.

The American and Foreign Christian Union.—This society was addressed by the Rev. W. R. Williams, D. D., in the principles of Liberty, the cause of the slave, or the interests of the country.

Resolved, That we are the friends of the Union and the the Amity street Church. He took for his text the 6th and 7th verses of the 4th chapter of Zechariah. The preacher discussed the usurpations, claims, character and the Revolution, but that we do not desire their continuance results of Popery. He instituted a comparison between if perverted to the destruction of Freedom and Relig-Papal and Protestant countries, and showed the greater

prosperity and progress of the latter.

Presbyterian Board of Missions.-The sermon before this Board was preached by the Rev. Dr. Potts, in the First Presbyterian Church. The preacher took for his delphia, May 13, 1851. text the 14th, 15th and 16th verses of the 1st chapter of the Epistle to the Romans. It was an urgent appeal to Christians to support the cause of evangelizing the heathen. The converts, said the preacher, are to be number of the converts, said the preacher are to be number of the converts. then. The converts, said the preacher, are to be num-from last year \$4,727.97. bered by tens of thousands. Within fifty years 3,000 schools have been established, which have been attended by 250,000 scholars. The Scriptures have been rendered into 200 languages, and may be read by six hundred series and the series of thousands. Within fifty years 3,000 schools have been established, which have been attended by 250,000 scholars. The Scriptures have been rendered into 200 languages, and may be read by six hundred series and Testaments bought and miscellaneous series of thousands. Within fifty years 3,000 schools have been established, which have been attended by 250,000 schools have been established, which have been attended by 250,000 schools are series of the series of t bered by tens of thousands. Within fifty years 3,000 into 200 languages, and may be read by six hundred into 200 languages, and may be read by six hundred millions of people. The probable number of native converts who have died in the faith is between 150,000 and 200,000. Four thousand churches have been built; and 2,000 ordained ministers, with more than 7,000 lay preachers and catechists have been sent forth among the heart of the convergious have averaged between three them. The convergious have averaged between three

in the Mercer street Church, from the 1st and 2d verses interest, \$39,160.29, exhibits a total indebtedness of \$70, of the 62d Psalm. In opening his discourse, he said that \$84,795.36. the operations of missionary societies in this and in other the operations of missionary societies in this and in other Christian countries are the only true mode of evangelizing the world. It was estimated that in fifty years the population of the United States would amount to 75,000,000, and in one hundred years to 275,000,000. From the vastness of such a population, and the mighty influence becomes an application of the United States would amount to 75,000,000. The model of the control of the United States would amount to 75,000,000. The model of the United States would amount to 75,000,000. The world and revived 1,919 other schools, altogether embersions of such a population, and the mighty influence becomes and 163,492 scholars. They have vastness of such a population, and the mighty influence it must exert upon the rest of the world, Dr. R. argued the importance of diffusing the knowledge of the Gospel at home, and especially in the Great Valley of the Mississippi.

MONDAY EVENING, May 5.

brated its twenty-third anniversary in the Tabernacle at half-past seven o'clock on Monday evening. After appropriate devotional exercises, the Rev. Mr. Spaulding, one of the secretaries, presented an abstract of the Annual Report. The receipts of the society for the year ending the 1st inst., were between twenty and twentyending the 1st inst., were between twenty and the expenditures some fifty one thousand dollars, and the expenditures some fifty 18mo.

The total value of publications distributed during the 129 820.33.

1 at home; nor what was raised and expended by its chap-

THE SUNDAY SCHOOLS connected with the M. E. lains abroad. The sum total would be more than \$75. Churches in Boston, will hold a Sunday School Anniver- 000. Besides what the society is doing in our own counsary on Wednesday, May 28th, in the Bromfield street try, it has some twelve or more chaplains and sailor mischurch. Services will commence at half past 2 o'clock, sionaries in other and different parts of the world. The Temperance boarding houses and Sailor's Homes wherever existing, were exerting a most happy influence. The

ing the year, more than 2500 sailor boarders, and in the nine years since the house was opened, more than thirty thousand. The Rev. Mr. Parsons, seaman's chaplain in and Charles Tracy, Esq., made addresses.

TUESDAY MORNING, May 6.

American and Foreign Christian Union .- The anniversary of this society was celebrated at the Tabernacle this morning, at ten o'clock. It appeared by the report of the as may illustrate the early introduction of Methodism in by the fact that the report covered but eleven months of the year. The receipts from all sources were about \$46,-000, and the expenditures some \$56,000.

An abstract of the Annual Report was read by Dr. trict was passed. Henry Drew was located at his own to enlighten the Protestant churches as to the true nature request. Bro. Quimby, P. E., of Concord District, represented his district as being in a very prosperous condition, and the character of the brethren on the district ber of missionaries employed the past year by the society in this country was seventy-eight, representing various evangelical denominations. In the foreign field the num-In the afternoon Rev. E. Mason preached an impres- ber employed was thirty, three of whom were in Italy.

The Rev. Dr. Hague, Baptist, formerly of Boston, the J. F. Eaton, according to the request of the Conference. Rev. Dr. Chalmers, of Philadelphia, the Rev. Mr. Welsh, His theme was, the loss of pious young men a great ca- of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. Mr. Storrs, lamity to the church and the world. Those who heard of Broolmyn, the Rev. M. Pilatte, of France, and Rev.

WEDNESDAY FORENOON, May 7. preached an excellent sermon on tendencies to weariness was greeted, at its twenty-sixth anniversary, by a vast and incitements to well doing. A deep impression was made on the audience, and happy results will undoubtedly of New York. Rev. Robert Newton, of Philadelphia, spoke at some length. Mr. Cross, a colporter from Virginia, gave a forcible account of the need and success of

THURSDAY MORNING, May 8. American Bible Society .- The thirty-fifth anniversary of this great national society was celebrated on Thursday Therefore, Resolved, That this Conference respectfully morning. The exercises commenced in the Tabernacle

Scriptures and prayer. Bro. R. Dearborn, P. E. of Haverhill District, gave an Mr. Frelinghuysen then made a brief, but touching

Addresses were then made by the Hon. Mr. Newton, of Rev. John Parker, from New Jersey, was re-admitted Massachusetts, Rev. Dr. Pierce, of Georgia, F. T. Fredent of the society, F. Buel, Esq., of California, Rev. Mr Sabbath Morning, May 11.—At 8 o'clock, love feast York city, Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr., of Brooklyn, and the Moore, of Richmond, Va., Rev. Mr. Canfield, of New

> FRIDAY MORNING, May 9. The American Board summed up and rounded out the

American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society .- The anni-At 2 o'clock, Prof. Vail preached a sermon on the uni-

Monday, May 12.—Conference opened by Bro. Vail, for the Largington Large and the immutability of God's promises.

Gospel, it deprives men, not only guiltless, but unaccused of crime, of every civil and religious right; denies them legal compensation for any wrong, however grevious; s, in regard to them, the conjugal and parental consigns them at pleasure to heathenism withholds from them the Bible; and reduces them to the

condition of brutes.

Resolved, That it is our right to condemn, and by law ful means to abolish, sinful institutions, wherever existing; that it is the peculiar right of American citizens to express orally, or through the press, their opinion of the conduct of their representatives, and of the laws passed by them; and that every attempt to prevent or control

the free expression of opinion is an outrage upon the constitutional rights of the citizen, and a dangerous assault upon the liberties of the country.

Resolved, That we have never proposed to abolish slavery by any unconstitutional act, nor to infringe upon the rights of the States; our doctrine being universal emancipation, without compensation, and our measures. Rev. Elisha Adams was appointed to preach the Conference sermon at our next Conference, and R. S. Rust under God, moral suasion and the ballot-box.

Resolved, That we deem the Fugitive Slave Bill un-constitutional and inhuman, a disgrace to the country, an outrage upon civil liberty, deserving the reprobation of every friend of God and man; and that it sh obeyed by every person who is not willing, and does not deserve, to wear the chain and submit to the lash of

Southern despots.

Resolved, That we believe that the late act of Congress for the recovery of fugitive slaves makes demands upor individuals to which they cannot yield obedience withou Bishop Waugh, after a solemn charge to the Conference, announced the appointment of the preachers for the ensured the appointment of the preachers for the ensured the Conference adjourned.

ence to this law are false teachers, and unfaithful to the ence to this law are false teachers, and unfaithful to the high and holy profession they have assumed. Resolved, That notwithstanding the temporary triumph of the Slave Power, in consequence of the treachery or apostacy of Northern politicians, merchants who sell their principles with their goods, and pro-slavery preachers, the People of the free States have, it is hoped, ceased be 'hewers of wood and drawers of water' to the

Resolved, That we exult in the election of the Hon. Senator, as the triumph of a glorious cause, achieved in the person of one who will not, it is believed, barter his fair fame for gold or office, or ever prove treacherous to

AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY. The twenty-seventh annual meeting was held in Phila-

Receipts, \$182,840.48; of which \$34, 244.38 were dona-

donations of books to poor schools, &c., actions of books to poor schools, action

350.37. The amount of stock of paper and books, i

Donations of books, tracts, &c., have been made (including \$1,400.79, the details of which are not yet reported.) to the value of \$17,930.16, and these, with the charges to the donation account, specified in the general report of orated its twenty-third anniversary in the Tabernacle at March 1, 1851, \$45,780.72. Showing an actual expenditures where the amount expended in missionary labor and donations during the year ending March 1, 1851, \$45,780.72. Showing an actual expenditures are the amount expended in missionary labor and donations during the year ending March 1, 1851, \$45,780.72. tributions received for this purpose.

Publishing Department.—Forty-six new publications have been issued during the last year, equal to 6000 pages

and

solved their thanks to Mr. Fillmore for signing and sustaining the Fugitive Law.

MAINE.—The Legislature met on Wednesday. There being no constitutional quorum of the Senate elected, that body organized temporarily, by choice of Hon. Noal Prince, of Oxford county, President, pro tem; Albert H. Small, of Newry, Secretary. The House was organized by the choice of Geo. P. Sewell, Barnburner, from Oldtown, Speaker; and Edmund W. Flagg, of Corinth, clerk.

CONNECTICUT .- The vote for Governor, in the Legislature of Connecticut was, for Seymour, Dem., 122: Foster, Whig, 121. For Lieut. Gov. Kendrick, Whig, 124; Pond, Dem. 120. The Governor, chosen in the forenoon appeared before the Legislature in the afternoon and delivered his inaugural address.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Steamer El Dorado arrived at New York, on Saturday, from Chagres. She brings San Francisco dates to April 15th. The news is not important. There was a thorough organization of political parties going on to prepare for the approaching gubernatorial election. The miners it is said, who have heretofore been unconcerned spectators, would appear in large numbers at the polls. Charges of bribery and corruption have been made against several members of the Legislature, and an investigation was being had. Our Indian Commissioners, sustained by the United States and State troops, have succeeded in a great measure in amicably bringing the Indian difficulties to a close. The abundance of rain which has fallen during the fortnight, has enabled the miners to wash out the ore from the earth thrown up during the dry season. The rains have also been of great service to the vegetable and agricultural prospects. It is thought that, at least, one-eighth of the population, during the spring and summer, will turn their attention to the cultivation of the soil. The large immigration this spring of respectable families and females, had added greatly to the social and moral improvement of society in the State.

ITEMS.

The steamer Merrimac has commenced running be

tween Haverhill and Newburyport. A zebu or Calcutta cow, may be seen in a yard in Everett street, South Salem. It is all white, has fine taper-

A Sounding Line ten thousand yards long has been manufactured by Capt. Cowen, at Plymouth, for the U.

ing limbs, and is as gentle as a lamb.

In Russia, the candles used in the mines are made of tallow mixed with powdered charcoal, which is found to increase the intensity of the light. The people of New London are about to build by sub-

scription, a small but neat monument to the memory of "Mother Bailey." for the part she took in the gallant defence of Stonington. It is reported that the British Government commission

has decided on reporting in favor of Holyhead as a station for the transatlantic mail steamers, instead of Liver-Mr. Burleigh's wife and daughters attended the aboli-

tume,-loose trowsers, frock coat and straw hat. Died, near Burlington, Boone county, Kentucky, on the 22d of April, John Shaver, aged one hundred and

tion convention at Syracuse dressed in the Bloomer cos-

sixteen years and seven days. The Legislature of Rhode Island has adjourned, after a session of only one week.

The President and four members of his cabinet, have recently made a tour to New York State, to attend the opening of the Erie Railroad to Dunkirk, on Lake Erie.

May 16.

May 16.

May 16. The party was received everywhere on the route with demonstrations of respect and enthusiasm.

The Cuban Expedition seems to have been entirely P used up."

The bill granting \$2,000,000 State credit to the Troy and Greenfield Railroad to enable them to dig a tunnel through the Hoosac Mountain, has been defeated, by a vote of 237 to 108, in the Massachusetts House of Rep-

Nathan Bishop, of Providence, R. I., has been elected

Superintendent of the Public Schools in Boston. The President having been invited to extend his tour to Lowell, has replied that his arrangements will not permit him to do so at present, but that he proposes to visit Lowell in the summer.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, May 15, by Rev. Joseph Cummings, James H. Goodwin, of Boston, to Miss Amanda M. Stackpole, of Biddeord, Me.

11th inst. by Rev. L. Crowell, Henry Dana to Miss Mary
friffin, 14th inst., by the same, Henry G. Fields to Miss Susan
dessenger. 15th inst., by the same, Benjamin Hamblen to Miss
fictorine O. Park, all of Boston.
May 18, by Rev. I. A. Savage, Alfred Vidito to Miss Frances
I, Colman, of Boston. May 18, by Rev. I. A. Savage, Alfred Vidito to Miss Frances M. Colman, of Boston.

In East Cambridge, May 8, Samuel A. Gilbert to Miss Mary E. Colby, both of Cambridge.

April 20, by Rev. William Butler, Rev. George E. Chapman, of the New England Conference, to Miss Minerva S. Thayer, daughter of Mr. Ruel Thayer, of East Charlemont, Mass. Also, April 8, by the same, William H. Hayden to Miss Eliza Goodspeed, of Haydenville.

In Southbridge, March 19, by Rev. W. R. Bagnall, Joseph Bottomly, of Leicester, to Miss Mary Edwards, of S. May 5, at the Western Railroad House, Palmer Depot, by Rev. C. L. McCurdy, Edward Smith, of Springfield, to Miss Sarah, daughter of Capt. Butler Barret, of Belchertown.

In West Thompson, May 11, by Rev. E. A. Lyon, George W. Tourtellott to Miss Mary A. Brown, both of Thompson.

In Ellington, May 4, by Rev. E. A. Standish, Waite H. Dart to Miss Calista Willis, both of Somers.

In Hartford, March 5, by Rev. E. A. Standish, Oliver Carpenter to Miss Mary H. Waterman, both of Bolton.

In Lincolnville, Me., May 1, by Rev. E. Bracket, J. D. Tucker, Esq., to Miss Olive S. Mathews, both of L. Also, by the same, May 7, Samuel Arnold, Jr. to Miss Lucy A. Davis, both of Searsmont.

In Northport, Me., April 17, by Rev. E. Brackett, Robert M. Searsmont.
In Northport, Me, April 17, by Rev. E. Brackett, Robert M. Griffin, of Northport, to Miss Harriet Aborn, of Knox. Griffin, of Northport, to Miss Harriet Aborn, of Knox. In Dresden, Me., April 27, by Rev. W. H. Crawford, Frederic Meserve to Miss Delia C. Bickford.

DEATHS.

In Robinstown, May 4, James Melville, only child of Rev. Ephraim Bryant, aged 9 months 10 days.
In Avon, Me., Feb. 6, of canker rash, Ellen, daughter of Benjamin R. and Sally Haines, 4 years 8 months 6 days.
In Walpole, N. H., 21st April, Lowell A. Lawrence, aged 17 years.

NOTICES.

POST OFFICE ADDRESS. Rev. Joseph Macreading, East Greenwich, R. I. Rev. Benj. King, New England Village, Mass. Rev. C. N. Smith, Manchester, N. H. Rev. Henry Baylies, Edgartown, Mass.

TRUSTEES MEETING.—The Trustees of the Maine Annual Conference of the M. E. Church are hereby notified to meet at the Methodist Parsonage in Winthrop, on the 27th, or last Tuesday in this month, for the transaction of business.

M. Hill, Secretary. Winthrop, Me., May 14. 2w

ANNIVERSARY AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY, in Park St. Church, 73 P. M., Monday, May 26. Annual address by the Rev. R. W. Clark.

THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SABBATH UNION will hold a public meeting at Fark street Church, on Sabbath Evening, the 25th inst., and a discourse will be delivered by the Rev. Edward Beecher, D. D., on the obligations of the Sabbath on bodies of men; and the importance of this influence to the

DEDICATION.—The Mathewson street M. E. Church will, by Divine permission, be dedicated on Wednesday, May 28. Services to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. Sermon by Rev. D. Patten.

Providence, May 14. THE PROBATIONERS in the East Maine Conference who are to be examined in the first year's course of study, will please meet the Committee on Tuesday, the 10th day of June next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., in the M. E. Church at Searsport.

George Pratt, Chairman.

A CARD.—The undersigned, in behalf of the "Congress street M. E. Church and Society in Portland," hereby tender their sincere thanks to De. Eliphalar Clark, for the gift of a deed of trust of an eligible lot of land on Munjoy Hill, in said Portland, of the value of \$1500, for the purpose of erecting a church thereon, to the use of said society. The substribers also tender their grateful acknowledgements for the valuable donations in money received of various individuals in aid of the erection of the abovenamed church.

Hiram Covell,
Samuel R. Leavitt,
Charles C. Harmon,
H. C. Babb,
William Ross,
Portland, Msy 12

THE TRUSTEES of the East Maine Annual Conference the M. E. Church are hereby notified that their annual meetin will be held at the Methodist Church in Searsport, on Wedneday, June 11, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Bucksport, Me., May 21.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS. HAVERHILL DISTRICT-FIRST QUARTER IN PART. Tuftonboro', Sandwich, May 24 25 " 31 June 1 Moultonboro', Plymouth, Littleton, Swiftwater, East Hayerhill, July R. Dear Alexandria, Andover, May 15.

BOSTON DISTRICT-FIRST QUARTER. Natick, New E. Village, Clinton, May Clinton, Boylston, evening, Neponset, Dorchester, afternoon, 31 June 7 14 Mendon, afternoon, Holliston. Hopkinton, Marlborough, Sudbury, evening, 28 Saxonville, July nelsea, ast Boston, afternoon, ewton Upper Falls, Walpole, Dedham evening, Centenary Church, 12 18

Suffolk St., North Russell St., Bromfield St., Church St., hrewsbury, May 7. 19 DOVER DISTRICT-FIRST QUARTER. Manchester, Elm St.. "1st Church, May Raymond, Greenland, Portsmouth Portsmouth,
Epping Mission, 4 P. M.,
Poplin, 4 P. M.,
Auburn and Chester,
Freat Falls and Great Falls Mission,
Salmon Falls, 7 P. M., Dover, Rochester, 5 P. M., Milton and Farmington, Hampton, Rye Mission, Newington, 5 P. M., Seabrook, E. Salisbury, Mission, Derry, 4 P. M., Sandown, 4 P. M., Kingston, E. Kingston, S. New Market, New Market, North Salem, Salem. Salem, Lawrence, 5 P. M., Chichester, 4 P. M., E. Sanbornton and Lake Village Mission, Northfield, 4 P. M., August 2

9 1 E. ADAMS. Presiding El CONCORD DISTRICT-FIRST QUARTER. May 24 25 Henniker, le, 5 o'clock, P. M., 7 14 13 21 23 21 22 22 23 28 29 New Ipswich, Rindge, Peterboro', Marlboro', 2 P. M., Chesterfield, Winchester, Walpole, Gilsum. 12 19 26 27 2 9 nity, Charlstown, August In the above arrangement, where the Quarterly Meetings of

brethren desire preaching,

BUSINESS LETTERS RECEIVED.

E. Pettingill—D. Field—M. Stoddard—H. W. Latham by P. P. M.—E. A. Standish—W. B. Olds—J. E. Baxter—G. W. Bates—J. Stowers—J. Mathers—J. Paulson—J. W. Dadman—G. D. Strout (all right on the books)—E. A. Lyon—P. Crandon—H. Baylies—A. Gardner—H. S. Ramsdell (the pamphlet cannot be RECEIPTS FOR THE HERALD TO MAY 14.

See that the money you send us is duly acknowledged.

PAYS TO PAYS TO 1 50 May 1 '52 Hitchcock W 1 50 Mar 20 '52 Hall A 1 50 Mar 20 '52 Hall A 10 on ac't Judd C A 17 Jan 1 '52 Josselyn F 10 mac't Johnson J W 1 50 May 1 '52 80 on ac't Jewett M Aldrich J Albee L Adams Elisha Adams H Adams Ezekiel 0 May 10 '52 Barnicoat R 1 50 Jan 1 '52 00 May 1 '52 50 May 15 '52 Keyes S
Long Mrs M
Lapham O
Lawson J W
Lincoln E
Lucas H
Lovejoy G W
Langmaid A
Lee N
Lee D
Latham J
Lane J S кні tistics: 50 June10 '52 Lane J S 75 "
2 00 May 1 '51
93 Jan 1 '52
1 50 May 1 '52
1 50 May 15 '52
1 50 May 1 '52 2 00 Apr 1 50 2 00 Sept 1 52 67 May 1 51 1 54 Jan 1 52 2 00 Feb 15 52 2 1 00 Jan 1 52 1 50 Apr 1 51 1 50 June 1 52 1 50 May 10 52 50 Jan 1 52 50 Jan 1 52 50 Jan 1 52 Clark I T Olin C 1 00 June 1 '52 1 00 Aug 1 52 1 00 Jan 1 52 8 67 1 50 Mar 1 52 1 50 May 1 52 1 00 Jan 1 52 1 25 on ac't

Dolloff L 1
Dolloff L 1
Dame H M 1
Dearborn R 1
Dow J 1
Dearborn War 1
Dearborn Wm Quimby S
Rogers E
Rundlet J P
Rolf R B
Russell P 50 Apr 1 '52 Rundlett I 10 on ac't Rundlett II 45 Jan 1 '52 Riddey II 1 50 Apr 1 '52 Soribner L 50 May 1 '52 Swan J S on ac't Rundlett II 1 50 Apr 1 '52 Soribner L Swan J S 2 Sanborn J 1 50 May 1 '52 Smith Eleazer 1 50 May 1 '52 Smith E 1 50 May 1 '52 Smith E 1 00 Jan 1 '52 Smith E 1 00 Jan 1 '52 Spencer J W 1 50 On ac't Field P Fellows W R Fellows J Fowler R 50 Apr 1 '52 50 on ac't 1 50 May 1 '52 Stevens J Sargeant K P 1 50 May 1 52 Sargean V 1 50 May 1 52 Stone R 1 00 "
1 50 Jan 1 52 Thompson W J 1 67 Jan 1 52
1 50 "Twombly W 1 59 Apr 15 52
50 "Thomas I 2 09 May 1 51
1 50 Feb 15 52 Titcomb J 1 50 War 1 52
1 50 Dec 1 51 Towle E W 1 50 Feb 15 52
3 67 Jan 1 52 Taplin H N 1 60 on ac't Greene T R

METHODIST BOOK DEPOSITORY.

1 00 Weeks A P 1 50 Jan 1 '52 Weeks A P 1 00 Sept 1 '51 Young J M 1 00 Jan 1 '52 Young J J

lowes layward Mrs

BOOKS FORWARDED, from May 10 to May 17.

J. P. Healy, Natick, Mass., 1 pkge, left at B. & W. R. R.; T. C. Upham, D. D., Brunswick Me., 1 pkge, Carpenter; J. R. Haywood, Hubbardston, 1 pkge, left at N. Carter's, 24 Washington St.; J. Crosby, Amherst, Ms., 1 pkge, by Bigelow; J. B. Bridge, Pyncheon St., Springfield, Ms., 1 pkge, by Thompson; S. E. Kellogg, care, William Reynolds, Pompanoosac Depot, Norwich, Vt., 1 pkge, by Cheney; J. A. Wheeler, Keenebunkport, Me., 1 pkge, called for; C. W. Kellogg, Woodstock, Vt., 1 pkge, left at Phillips, Sampson & Co; A. Prince, Wiscasset, Me., 1 pkge, taken at office; Daniel Wise, New Bedford Mass, 1 pkge, by Hatch; J. Smith, Springfield, Vt., 1 pkge, by Bigelow to Charlestown, N. H.; L. Andrews, Biddeford, Me., 1 pkge, by S. S. A.; B. J. Haight, Chenango; N. Y., 1 pkge, taken at office; E. Copeland, St. Johnsbury, Vt., 1 pkge, by Cheney; B. J. Herrick, Alfred, Me., 1 pkge, care W. E. Conant, New England House; Gen. Atkinson, Ashburnham, 1 pkge, by Bigelow; C. D. Ingraham, Athens, Vt., 1 pkge, by Cheney; S. W. Hastings, Shrewsbury, 1 pkge, by Leonard; D. Y. Kiligore, Leicester, 1 pkge, by do; J. M. Crandall, Middletown, 1 pkge, left at Cepti; J. Woods, St. Johns, Newfoundland, 1 box, per schr. Happy Re sult; D. P. Leavitt, Chesterfield, N. H., 1 pkge, taken at office; BOOKS FORWARDED, from May 10 to May 17.

POLITICAL.

TRUSTEES OF THE EAST MAINE CONFERENCE SEM-INARY.—The annual meeting of the Trustees of the East Maine Conference Seminary will be held in the Methodist Church at Conference S

From the Massachusetts Ploughman-May 17, 1851. FLOUR AND GRAIN.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

Boston, May 16. The Flour market has been dull, and some descriptions are lower; sales of Genesee, common brands, at \$4.75; fancy 4.87½ a 5; extra 5.25 a 6.50; 300 bls Philip Garbutt sold at last quotation; Michigan. Ohio, and other kinds of Western, 4.87½; fancy 4.50; extra \$5.12½ a 6.25 per bl, cash; there has been more inquiry for Southern, for export, and sales are making at 4.75 a 5 per bl, 4 mos, for the different kinds; 500 bls Fredericksburg sold at 4.75, cash; 1200 do Georgetown City Mills extra, for shipment to California, at 6.25 per bl, 4 mos; 500 bls Richmond, and 1000 do Brandywine, on private terms; sales of Corn Meal at 3.12½ a 3.25; Rye Flour 8.75 per bl, cash. Grain—The Corn market has been languid throughout tha Grain—The Corn market has been languid throughout the week, and a decline has been submitted to; sales of yellow 162 a 63c; white and mixed 61 a 62c per bu, cash; Oats are if fair demand at 49c for Northern and Nova Scotia; Rye sells is small parcels at 77c per bu, cash.

BRIGHTON MARKET-THURSDAY, May 15. At market, 900 Beef Cattle, no Stores, 17 pairs Working Oxen, 55 Cows and Calves, 800 Sheep and Lambs, and 230 Swine. Prices—Beef Cattle—Extra \$7.25; 1st quality \$6.50 a \$7.25 do; \$5.50 a \$.75; 3d do \$4.75 a 5.

Working Oxen—\$79, 80, 90 a 100.
Cows and Calves—\$19, 22, 26, 28 a 30.
Sheep and Lambs—\$2, 2.75 a 3. One lot of 25 sold at \$9 each.

ach. Swine—51 a 61c; retail 6 a 7c.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MINUTES OF THE N. E. CONFERENCE Are now ready, having been prepared with great care by the Conference, under the particular direction of Rev. Z. A. Mudge. They embrace an amount of information in regard to the Conference, of great value to all our churches, and which has not been published in the Herald. We have hazarded the has not been published in the Herald. We have hazarded the experiment of getting up somethers valuable, and publishing a lance edge, the hough these would be cheap at any price) believing that the people wanted to see what the Conference was doing, and were willing to buy enough to pay for publishing. The type remains, so that another edition can be printed, if the demand warrants.

Sixty pages, 12mo. pamphlet. Price, 75 cts. per dozen, or 10 cts. single copy.

GEO. C. RAND, 3 Corphill.

WEBSTER'S QUARTO DICTIONARY, UNABRIDGED.

We believe we shall be certain of doing a service to the people of the State, if we say a word or two upon the unabridged Quarto Dictionary of the English Language, by Noah Webster. The word UNABRIDGED has been purposely employed, because if such a work is wanted for any but the very lowest uses—those of mere orthography, or orthography—it cannot be too copious and comprehensive. When one is ignorant of the proper and precise powers of a word, he cannot endure to be turned over to an abridgement that gives him a synonym, instead of a definition; but he demands to know as much as any body knows, of its history or etymology, and all its different shades of meaning. Then only can he employ it with confidence and effect, as a mighty weapon for the expression of intellect or passion.

In the vital department of a lexicon, its definitions, for which more than any and all other reasons put together, we consult such a work. Dr. Webster's work stands unrivalled. Their copiousness satisfies the wants of the inquirer, and their nice analysis and acumen gratify his taste and reward research. The vocabulary is interspersed with terms in science, which it is very convenient often to have explained with prompthess, without the trouble of reference to the shelves of the library.—Newark Daily Advertiser, March 25, 1851.

"A Dictionary is the last book which a scholar ever wants to have explained with or the second of the content of the conten WEBSTER'S QUARTO DICTIONARY

"A Dictionary is the last book which a scholar ever wants to have abridged, the process being sure to cut off the very matter when he most values."—Chronotype.

Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Sprisgfield, Mass., and for sale by CHARLES H. PEIRCE & CO., Boston, and by booksellers generally.

Navy 21

SECOND HAND ORGANS FOR SALE The Organ in the Rev. Mr. Whiting's Church, Reading, Mass., it being an excellent instrument and in first rate order. The Organ formerly in the First Congregational Church, Bangor, Me.—Rev. Mr. Little's.

The above Organs are enclosed in handsome mahogany cases, and have each two rows of keys, pedals, couplers, &c.

Also for sale, a Beautiful Parlor Organ containing five stops, in a mahogony case; and also an excellent Reed Organ (or Seraphine) of three stops, made by one of the best manufacturers.

The above will be sold low for cash or approved credit. For further particulars apply to

further particulars apply to

WM. B. D. SIMMONS & CO.,

Church Organ Builders, Boston CHARLES B. MASON, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER in HATS, CAPS, TRUNES, UMBRELLAS, &c. 814 Hanover, 2d door from Blackstone Street, Boston.

Hats and Caps manufactured to order on reasonablerms.

May 21

JUST PUBLISHED-A COMPENDIUM OF the Missionary, Bible and Tract Institutions of Evangelical Christendom in 1851. Compiled from authentic sources, and arranged by Rev. William Butler. C. H. PEIRCE, 5 Cornhill.

This Chart is presented to the church—for the use and convenience of its ministry and members—in the hope that by the diffusion of the full and accurate information it furnishes, Christians, of every name, may see cause to increase their confidence and interest in, and to augment their liberality toward their respective evangelical agencies, which God has so greatly owned and honored in all parts of the world.

That such a publication was much called for, and that this Chart is at once comprehensive; accurate and impartial is evidenced by the kind manner in which it has been received in the various denominational publications—a few of which are sub-

issued.

After paying the expenses of the present edition (of 4,000 copies) the proceeds are sacredly devoted to the work of God—particularly to the Bible and Missionary Societies.
Shelburne Falls, Mass., May 18.

W. BUTLER. BAPTIST PUBLICATION REVIEWS

Missionary Chart.—A Compendium of the Missionary, Bible, and Tract Institutions of Evangelical Christendom. Compiled from the most authentic sources and arranged by Rev. William Butler.

Such is the title of a handsome chart, giving tabular views of the operations and results of Missionary Societies both foreign and domestic, Bible and Tract Societies, in this country and in Europe, together with the statistics of the Roman Catholic Society for the Propagation of the Faith. In extent, comprehensiveness, accuracy, and convenience for the purpose of reference, it may compare favorably with any recent publication. In the case of each society the latest accessible information seems to have been sought and incorporated into the tables. It must have cost the compiler great labor, and all who are interested in the subject of organized religious effort will find it a most seasonable and acceptable publication. We copy from it the following aggregates of Protestant foreign missionary statistics:—

tistics:—
Foreign Missionaries, in all parts of the world,
Assistants, as lay preachers, &c.,
Members, in the Mission churches,
Hearers,
Institutions for instruction of native ministry,

Printing establishments,
Scholars, in day and boarding schools,
Income of all evangelical societies, in dollars,
—Macedonian, May, 1851. Compendium.—Rev. William Butler has compiled and ar-COMPENDIAL—Rev. William Butler has compiled and arranged, from the most authentic sources, a Compendium, designed to embrace a view of Missionary, Bible, and Tract institutions. This Compendium gives us multum in parco, and as an aid for easy reference, will be a convenience to those who use it. For this purpose it can be hung on the side of the hall, the study, or the Conference room.—Christian Watchman, May 8.

CONGREGATIONAL REVIEWS. CONGREATIONAL REVIEWS.

C. H. Peirce & Co., 5 Cornbill, Boston, have published on a very large sheet, "A Compendium of the Missionary, Bible, and Tract Institutions of Evangelical Christendom." Prepared with much labor by Rev. William Butler, of the M. E. Church. It gives the names and statistics of 56 Missionary Socities, 68 Bible Societies, and 25 Tract and Book Societies. It is elegantly primed, from the press of G. C. Rand & Co., and is sold at 25 cents,—foreign missionaries half price. Sold here by Lane & Scott, 200 Mulberry street.—Independent, April 24. Scott, 200 Mulberry street.—Independent, April 24.

A Compensum of the Missionary, Bible, and Tract institutions, by Rev. William Butler.

A broad sheet, a long sheet, and a full sheet, compiled from the most authentic sources; and presenting at a single view the statistics of the benevolence of Evangelical Christendom. It will be very useful, and convenient for reference, to all persons having frequent occasion to refer to such matters,—and may their number daily increase! This chart is sold by C. H. Peirce & Co., Cornhill.—Puritan Recorder, April 10.

A Compendium of the Missionary, Bible, and Tract Institu-tions of Christerson—This is handsomely printed on a large sheet of fine paper. It gives the names and statistics of 56 Mis-sionary Societies, 68 Bible Societies, and 25 Tract and Book So-cieties. It has been prepared with great care from authentic and recent documents, by the Rev. W. Butler, a minister of our church. From this chart any person may, at a glance, obtain information respecting these institutions which otherwise must be searched for through several volumes. The author, we learn, has consecrated all the profits to religious purposes. Boston: C. H. Peirce.—Christian Advocate and Journal, May 8. REV. W.S. BUTLER, of the Methodist church, has issued a capital Chart of Missionary, Bible and Tract Institutions. It is thorough, recent and accurate—the only complete and reliable summary of the statistics of such societies now extant. It is faithful to the societies of our church—a new feature in such publications. It is admirably arranged, and should hang on the wall of every clergyman's study. Call in and see it, at Peirce & Co.'s, Cornhill.—Zion's Herald, April 9.

of every clergyman's study. Call in and see it, at Peirce § Co.'s, Cornhill.—Zion's Herald, April 9.

Important Publication.—Every man who has had occasion to refer to works containing religious statistics, knows how unreliable and contradictory most of them are; there has been, in fact, no safety in such references, unless when original documents themselves have been consulted. We announced sometime ago that a chart with information thoroughly accurate was about to be issued by Rev. Wm. Butler. It is now out, and we can assure our readers that it is the most comprehensive and complete exhibit of the statistics of religion within their reach. It needs but a comparison with ordinary works of the kind to show its entire superiority. This chart should hang on the walls of every clergyman's study. A glance on it will certify him in regard to questions, the answers to which he must otherwise seek through many pamphlets or volumes.—Peirce § Co., Boston.—Zion's Herald, April 23.

DR. S. STOCKING, DENTAL SURGEON having returned from abroad with improved health, will be pleased to see any of his former friends and patients, needing dental operations, at No. 5½ Tremont Row, Boston.

April 2-

BRUCE'S CHEST EXPANDERS, OR ANTI-Dyspeptic Shoulder Braces.
Also, Wilson's Patent Andominal Supporters.
For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Office of the Proprietor of "Holman's Nature's Grand Responding."
J. B. HOLMAN, 54 Cornhill, Boston.

JOSEPH HOCKEY, NOTARY PUBLIC, No. 13 Central Wharf.
Particular attention paid to Noting Ships' Protests.
Commissioner of Deeds, for the State of Maine.

CHARLES E. SCHOFF & CO., Wholesale HARLES E. SCHOOL OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY

ADVERTISEMENTS

PRANKLIN BONNET ROOMS. No. 61 HANOVER STREET, COTHET OF UTION. No. 61
EARLY SPRING FASHIONS OF STRAW AND SILK
BONNETS, in all the varieties of street. EARLY SPRING FASHIONS OF STRAW AND SILES
BONNETS, in all the varieties of style.
Constantly on hand, a large assortment of DRESS CAPS, and
supplies of new patterns received monthly.
Ribbons, Flowers, Veils and Collars.
Farticular attention will be paid to the making of MOURN-ING BONNETS, and of Dress Hats of every description, to
order.

FRANCES H. BROWN.
NANCY WHAPLES.

PRING GOODS AND SPRING FASHIONS. N. K. & S. N. SKINNER would inform their
friends and the community generally, that they are prepared to
exhibit a choice assortment of Goods in their line, selected from
the stocks of the best importing houses in the city, from which
they feel safe in proposing to furnish garments of every description, in such fashion as may be wanted. Made in a workmanlike manner, and cheap, in the very best sense of that word.
Also—an assortment of first quality Furnishing Goods.
No. 17 Washington street, near Zion's Herald Office, and 2d
door below the Archway, at the bottom of Cornhill.

March 26

ONE PRICE STORE. E. D. EVERETT. No. 644 Hanover Street, (commenced business in 1834,) dealer in
HOSIERY, GLOVES, YARNS, THREADS, TRIMMINGS, &c. In Hosiery, Silk, Spun Silk, Merino, Cotton, Lineu, Woollen and Worsted, Black, White and Colored. CHILDREN'S HOSIERY and GENT'S HALF HOSE, nearly the same variety. Men's Long, Woollen, Worsted, and Spun Silk HOSE. In GLOVES, Ladies and Gent's French KIDS of the best qualities in the market—Black, White, Light and Dark colors. Gent's Woollen, Spun Silk, and Cotton SHIRTS and DRAWERS. Shirt Bosoms, Dickeys; Gingham, and Colored and Black Silk CRAVARS. Ladies' UNDER VESTS. Morrison's Knitting and Jacket YARNS—all wool. Domestic Cottons and English Worsted YARNS—all wool. Domestic Cottons and English Worsted YARNS—Retterns, Needles, Perforated Card, &c. English Merino, or ANGOLA YARNS—White, Mixed and Mode Colors. Taffeta and Velvet RIBBONS, CURTAIN FRINGES, White and Fancy Colors. LACES, EMBROIDERIES, Smyrna Edgings, Linen Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS, Plain and Embrodered, Silk Handkerchiefs, Purse Trimmings, and the general variety of small wares usually found in a Thread and Needle Store.

Wholesale and Retail, No. 642 Hanover, near Union Street. April 9

LARGE SALES OF A LARGE WORK
Language, published by Messrs. Merriam, of Springfield, is seling at a rate unprecedented, we believe, for so large a work.
Almost 3000 copies have been distributed among the school Districts in Massachusetts, during the past year, in conformity with an act of the Legislature of the State. The demand from other sources has also increased to the amount of several thousand copies beyond that of the preceding year. Many copies are now sent to distant parts of the world where the people speak, or are learning the English Language, for Missionary, Commercial and other purposes. The Dictionary would be an inestimable treasure not only in every School District, but in the family. Young children may be taught to resort to Webster, as the arbiter of disputes, as a safe and satisfactory guide, and as a storehouse of invaluable information. In this respect as well as others, Dr. Webster and his Editor, Prof. Goodrich, are benefactors to the country."—Bibliotheca Sacra, Jan. 1851.

"A Dictionary is the last book which a scholar ever wants to have abridged, the process being sure to cut off the very matter which he most values."—Chronotype. The above work is for sale sale by CHARLES H. PEIRCE,

NEW YORK. The Canton Tea Company, is the oldest and the largest TEA establishment in the United States. They have made arrangements to control many of the finest crops of tea that will be imported during the current year—from which, and from other considerations their GENUINE, NEW AND FRAGRANT TEAS.

In almost endless quantity, will be decidedly superior to that of any other House in America.

They will be prepared to offer during the present season, Teas in chests, half chests, quarters and eighths, of every variety and They will be prepared to offer during the present season, Teas in chests, half chests, quarters and eighths, of every variety and quality, for Cash or approved paper, as low, or perhaps lower, than any other wholesale Tea establishment can uniformly do-and consequently solicit the attention of every Country Merchant in the Irade, to their ample and well assorted stock, before they purchase elsewhere. Those to whom a journey to New York would be inconvenient, are hereby apprized that they can negotiate equally advantageous and satisfactory by letter; in this case their inquiries and orders will receive the same attention, and the latter be executed with the same precision and thorough regard to their interests, as though upon the spot themselves. It is scarcely necessary to mention that upon the latter account they have, for many years, maintained a most elevated reputation.

Their Teas, in quarter, half and pound packages will continue to constitute a distinct department from their general wholesale business; and in these packages they sell to one commercial house only in each distinct city or town in the United States. For the exclusive sale of these packed Teas in any particular place where no arrangements to that effect already exist, they are ready to treat with any responsible person or firm that may be in a suitable position for doing a Tea trade.

No connection with any other concern, and no branches either in New York or in any other part of the United States. Their only location is 125 Chatham Street, N. Y., 129 eply (Between Roosevett and Pearl Sts.)

WILSON'S LADIES AND GENTLE-

MEN'S CONFECTIONARY, COFFEE ROOMS, AND ICE CREAM SALOOSS. No. 6 Franklin street, (formerly occupied by Mrs. Howland.)
The above popular and well known resort for Ladies and Gentlemen, has been thoroughly refitted and genteelly furnished for the accommodation of its numerous patrons, where gentlemen and CLERGYMEN AND THEIR LADIES, or ladies exclusively, (there being a Drawing-Room for their especial convenience.) can be served at short notice, by lady attendants, with Refreshments, Confectionary, fee Cream, &c.
Stranger visitors and the public generally are invited to call. No 6 Franklin street, Boston. THE SUNDAY SCHOOL MELODIST. Just

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL MELODIST. Just
Published,
The Sunday School Melodist, by Rev. A. D. Merrill. The music, a large portion of which is original, has been prepared expressly for the use of children in our Sabbath Schools. Of the eminent qualifications of the author—so well known and beloved in all our churches—to prepare such a work, those acquainted with the previous musical productions of Bro. Merrill will need no further guarantee. The hymns have also been selected with great care, both in reference to securing a variety and as to their lyrical merits.

The publisher proposes to issue the volume at the lowest price at which it can be afforded, that it may enjoy a general circulation in our schools. The following commendation of the work, while passing through the press, was forwarded to the publisher by the secretary of the Preachers' Meeting:—

At a meeting of the Preachers' Meeting:—

At a meeting of the Preachers of Boston and vicinity, held at the Committee Room, No. 7 Cornhill, Boston, the following resolution was unanimously adopted, and it was voted that a copy of the same be presented by the President and Secretary to Bro. Charles H. Peirce.

Resolved, That we cordially recommend the publication of the book of music and hymns prepared for the use and benefit of Sabbath Schools, by our excellent father in the Gospel, Rev. A. D. Merrill.

LUMAN BOYDEN, Secretary.

Boston, Dec. 9.

Jan 29

CHAS. H. PEIRCE & CO., Publishers.

Boston, Dec. 9. Jan 29 CHAS. H. PEIRCE & CO., Publishers. THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE

COMPANY, ON THE MUTUAL PLAN.

COMPANY, ON THE MUTUAL PLAN.

Guarantee Capital \$100,000.00. Net accumulation from first year's business, ending Feb. 1, 1851, \$13,000.00. \$113,000.00.

Mutual Life Insurance is the poor man's wealth and a good investment for the capitalist."

Mutual Life Insurance is the poor investment for the capitalist."

investment for the capitalist."

proficers.

Doct. Julius Y. Dewer, President.

Hon. Dankel Baldwin, Vice President.

James T. Trubsbon, Secretary.

Boston References.

Messrs. Dutton, Richardson & Co., 29 & 31 Federal street; Fowne & Kendrick, 38 Elm street; Wm. Tuffs, Esq., Secretary Mass. M. F. Ins. Co.; Jacob Sleeper, Esq., 53 Summer street; C. C. Dean, 13 Cornhill; Franklin Rand, 7 Cornhill.

Office of the Boston Agency, No. 10 State street.

A. B. Snow, M. D., 16 Harrison Avenue.

In attendance daily at the office, from 12 to 1 o'clock.

T. B. BROWNE, J. LAWRENCE, J. LAWRENCE, J. LAWRENCE,

DAPER HANGINGS! NEW WAREHOUSE,

No. 168 WASHINGTON STREET, nearly opposite Bro Street.
NORTON NEWCOMB, JR., Manufacturer and Importer. NORTON NEWCOMB, JR., Manufacturer and Importer, offers to the public on the most favorable terms, at Wholesale and Retail, an entirely new and very extensive assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, from the lowest priced to the richest Paper imported. Also, great varieties of Borders, Decorations, Sceneries, Fireboard Prints, Window Shades and Fixtures, Curtain, Carpet and Pattern Paper, and all Goods pertaining to a Paper Hanging Warehouse.

Always on hand—a complete stock of Marble, Column, and Fresco Papers and Decorations, suitable for the walls and ceilings of churches, halls, &c.

Fresco Papers and Decorations, sumant Anderson ings of churches, halls, &c.

N. N., Jr., manufactures these goods to some extent, and continually imports direct from France elegant Decorative Papers, &c., of the latest Parisian styles. Also, has the exclusive sale for this market of Crinier & Constant's Papers, or New York, which are so justly celebrated as being superior to any made in this country, and are here sold on equally excellent terms as at their Warehouse.

Possessing such superior advantages, he feels confident that he can render entire satisfaction to those who will favor him with a call.

CANTON TEA STORE, No. 411 WASH-INGTON STREET, a few doors north of Boylston Market. LEWIS R. CROSBY & CO., Proprietors. The Proprietors of this Establishment, believing that by selling a good article at fair Prices, and strict attention to business, that they will merit and receive a share of public patronage, respectfully offer to their friends and patrons the following list of Teas, Coffees, &c., which are warranted pure and unadulterated. Those who wish to purchase the pure article are invited to call.

BLACK TEAS. BLACK TEAS.
Ordinary Souchong, 25.
Good Souchong, 25.
Fair article.
Superior Souchong, 40.
Full flavor.
English Breakfast, 50.
A strong rich black Tea.
Orange Pekoe, 50.
Strong Hyson flavor.
Good Ningyong, 40.
Rough flavor. very much liked.
Superior Ooloong, 50.
Extra fine Ooloong, 60.
A most delicious Tea.
GREEN TEAS.

GREEN TEAS.

Hyson Skin, 32. Good.
Fair Young Hyson, 36. Good article.
Fine Young Hyson, 50. Rich flavor, very strong.
Superior Young Hyson, 75. Finest quality.
Good Old Hyson, 50. Fine flavor.
Superior Old Hyson, 75. Very delicious.
Very Fine Imperial, 75. Very strong.
Superior Gunpowder, 75. A strong Green Tea.
These are all new Teas, and purchased expressly for GREEN TEAS.

These are all new Teas, and purchased expressly for the Retail These are all new Teas, and purchased expressly for the Retail trade.

We shall constantly keep on hand a good assortment of Coffee. The Raw will always be found clean and the Ground purchased cond Clean Coffee, 12½ Good Java, Raw, 15 Ground Cuba, 15 Ground Ground, 16 Roasted, 14 Mocha Coffee, 16 Ground, 17 Mocha Coffee, 16 Corond, 17 Frepared Dandelion Root, for flavoring Coffee, 16 cents; Prepared Cocoa, Cocoa Paste, Cracked Cocoa, Cocoa Sticks, No. 1 Shells, Eagle Checolate, and every article usually kept in a store of this kind, and at prices which will ensure sale.

Any article which does not give satisfaction will be cheerfully exchanged.

exchanged.

Goods sent to any part of the City free of expense.

Persons calling on us will find every article usually kept in a store of this kind warranted fresh and pure, and at prices which

store of this kind warranted riesh and pure, and at prices which defy competition.

Be sure and get the right place, No. 411 Washington Street.

No connection with any other store.

N. B.—A liberal Discount made to Hotels, Boarding House Keepers, and others who purchase in large quantities.

April 2

50 Jan 1 '52' 00 on ac't Watkins M 50 Apr 15 '52 Whitney G W 10 on ac't Whitney G W Whitcher S J Waldron M Hatch W H 4 40 in full 87 Jan 1 '52 1 50 Mar 20 '52 31 Jan 1 '52 0 May 1 52 7 Jan 1 '52 00 June 1 '51

For the Herald and Journal. MY HOME.

'Tis a low rural cottage with walls painted white; A fair creeping rose decks the warm southern side The fruit trees are wearing their drapery bright,
And peace and content in our dwelling abide.

Rare shrubs, flowering shrubs, and the long glossy leave Of the shady Alanthus with beauty are rife; The spring's balmy air in the low valley breathes, And the golden buds swell into fragrance and life.

And crowding up close to the rude garden wall, A miniature forest its foliage flings
O'er the robin's retreat, and the birds' leafy hall All day with their sweet gushing melody rings. There are wide pleasant paths by the broad river's side

Where the genius of "poesie" lingers to hear The murmurous rush of the far rolling tide, Or the musical play of the ripple reeds near.

Proud crags, wooded mountains, lean dizzily o'er The shallop that glideth so gaily and free; Tall trees, waving trees fringe the opposite shore, And their dark mirrored forms in the blue waters see

The ponderous steam engine comes rushing along, 'Neath the rough beetling steep, o'er the watery sheen It drowns with its clamor the bird's happy song, It clouds with its breath all the vallies serene. And see where afar o'er the Thames' azure tide The palace "Connecticut" floatheth in pride:

In splendor and beauty, well fitted to be The boast of the river, the queen of the sea. How oft when the moon's placid lustre doth gild The mountain, the river, the forest's deep green, Do I gaze till the depths of my spirit are thrilled

With the wonderful charm of the fairy-like scene. 'Mid the darkness of night, oft it seemeth to me That the beautiful day rests on upland and lea, For hope, radiant hope, hath its rosy hues cast, O'er the present and future, and hidden the past.

Ah, well may its light every object illume, And well may its whispers enliven my breast, For I've found in this beautiful region a home, The wanderer again hath a haven of rest. Uncasville, Ct.

SLAVERY.

For the Herald and Journal

THE SIMS CASE.

"Our God is in the heavens." All silent as the stars of night, Pale, passionless, and glowing, The angel watch of human right From hill to vale is going. No fire of wrath, no lightning dart, No trumpet in the van, A passport to the nation's heart

It seeks, through heart of man. The earthquake in its mightiest shock, Unheeded passes by; The wind that rends the mountain rock. The storm that sweeps the sky-Man's spirit breathes amid the noise Of passion's boiling flood,

Proclaims a present God. His spirit slumbers not among The stars of his abode: His eye beholds our God of Wrong. With crown and purple robe-Beholds the deeds of darkness done. Beneath the wing of night, Too black for morning's brilliant sun,

But in its hush a still small voice

Or for the moon's pale light. Yet lifted eyes despairing rest On heavens serenely cold--And calls the god of old, With helmet and with sword of Mars; While Mercy chained, and sold, Calls for the shepherd of the stars,

The God of Israel's fold. Inspire, O Lord, the Prophet's prayer, And let it rise to thee; The angel watch that wings the air, Open our eyes to see, Lest in the darkness of our night, The tried and faithful flee, And champions of the true and right, To Dagon bow the knee.

For the Herald and Journal. THE BLACK LAW.

All the political manœuvering in the universe will not be able to sustain that black abomination, the Fugitive Slave Statute. As sure as the moral laws of human nature cannot be overthrown, the tremendous efforts of the demagogues to force public opinion to it must sooner or later fail, and react in a manner which shall vindicate the humanity and moral sense of the country. Thus far the abettors of this most unparalleled war on the liberal and religious sentiments of the nation have been able, through unprecedented exertions, to remand into bondage only here and there a man. They will be able hereafter to do still less. Who believes that the moral sense of these free, Christian States can be habitually shocked by the frequent repetition of these dreadful deeds? The stones of our streets would cry out against their continuance. These things will cease, if all the traditions, education

and faith of the land are not a lie. It is gratifying to know, that not only the moral sense of the men who pray will tend to check this iniquity, but the literature of the country, even if in other respects godless, is against it. Literature and genius are congenial with liberty and humanity, and when unshackled tend naturally to them. Bryant, Longfellow, Lowell, Whittier, Pierpont, Channing, have denounced American slavery, and sent out words which will long burn in the hearts of the people against it. A letter of Ralph Waldo Emerson, which expresses what we think must be the general sentiment of literary men on the Black Law, has just appeared. He says :-

"I had more reasons than one to regret leav ing home at this time, and, if my present engagements were not of two seasons' standing. I should have made every effort to relieve myself. For your Liberty meeting, I think it has a certain importance just now; and, really, at this moment, it seems imperative that every lover of human rights should, in every manner, singly or socially, in private and in public, by voice and by pen-and first of all, by substantial help and hospitality to the slave, and defending him against his hunters,-enter his protest for humanity against the detestable statute of the last Congress. I find it a subject of conversation in all cars and steamboats, and everywhere, distributing society into two classes, according to the moral sensibility of individuals on one part, and their habitual docility to party on the other. I do not know how the majority of to-day will be found to decide. Sometimes people of natural probity and affection are so wrapped by the habit of party, and show themselves so unexpectedly callous and inhuman, that it seems we must wait for the Almighty to create a new generation, a little more keenly alive to moral impressions, before any improvement in institutions can be looked for. But, as far as I have observed, there is, on all great questions, a tide or undulation in the public mind-a series of actions and reactions. The momentary interest carries it to-day; but, presently, the advocates

more entirely, because they had persisted un-shaken through evil report. And, as justice alone satisfies everybody, they are sure to pre-vail at last. If the world has any reason in it, it is forever safe and successful to urge the cause of love and right. I know it is very needless to say this to you, and others like you, who can-not, if they would, help serving the truth, though all the world be gone to worship Mam-mon. But it is the only answer I know how to make to our mathematical compatriots. So, wishing you a day of happy thoughts and sympathies on Thursday, I remain, &c.

LADIES.

For the Herald and Journal. A SKETCH.

"Leaves have their time to fall. And flowers to wither at the north wind's breath. And stars to set,-but all, Thou hast all seasons for thine own. O Death!"

The truth of the above lines, was forcibly im pressed on my mind recently, on hearing of the death of a much loved friend. Maria O'Brien died in Detroit, Mich., Feb. 4, aged 28 years and 7 months. Sister O'Brien experienced religion three years since, and joined the M. E. Church in Calais, Maine, where she resided un

til a few months previous to her death. From the time of her conversion, she was steady and uniform in her Christian course; and her life, her conversation, were in accordance

The cheering influence of an affectionate com panion, a kind and devoted mother, spread a charm over her family circle. She, with her companion, was ever ready to cheer the heart of the itinerant, and minister to the wants of his family: in her they ever found a sympathizing friend Long will her memory be cherished by those who

shared her kindness and liberality.

In her death we witness the glorious triumph of the Christian over the last enemy. In answer to the inquiries of her weeping companion, she replied, "I am happy-happy and willing to A short time before her death, she commenced singing and praising God, and would often repeat—My Savior and my God; and as the words, My Saviour trembled on her lips, she sweetly fell asleep in Jesus, and her happy spirit fled, to be forever with the Lord.

Truly, for her to die was gain-for them who sleep in Jesus will God bring with him. Her deeply afflicted companion, with seven children and a large circle of friends, are left to mourn her early departure from them.; But again we hope to meet her in that happy home where death shall have no more dominion over us,

O'er mournful recollections have to weep, No bed of death enduring love attends, To watch the coming of a pulseless sleep."

JULIA A. CRAWFORD. Dresden, May 7.

CHILDREN.

I GOT A-GOING. AND COULDN'T STOP.

A little boy named Frank was standing in the yard, when his father called him :-"Frank!"

and ran into the street. His father called him back, and asked him if he did not hear his first

"Well, then," said his father, "what made you run out into the street?" "O," said Frank, "I got a-going and couldn't

This is the way that a great many boys get into difficulty; they get a-going, and can't stop. The boy that tells lies, began first to stretch the truth a little-to tell a large story, or to relate an anecdote with a very little variation, till he got a-going, and couldn't stop till he comes out

a full grown liar. The boy that was brought before the police, and sent to the House of Correction for stealing, began by taking little things from his motherby stealing sweetmeats and other nice things that were put away. Next he began to take things from his companions, at school. He got a-going, and couldn't stop till he got into jail.

Those two boys that you see fighting out on the green, began by bantering each other, in fun. At length they began to get angry, and dispute, and call each other hard names; they got a-going, and couldn't stop. They will separate with black eyes and bloody noses.

There is a young man, sitting late with his companions at the gambling table. He has flushed cheeks, an anxious look, a despairing countenance. He has lost his last dollar. He began playing marbles in the street; but he got

a-going, and couldn't stop. See that young man, with a dark lantern, stealing from his master's drawer. He is a merchant's clerk. He comes from the country a promising boy. But the rest of the clerks went to the theatre, and he thought he must go too. He began, thinking he would go only once, just to have it to say that he had been to the theatre. But he got a-going, and could'nt stop. He has used up all his wages, and wants more money. He cannot resist the temptation, when he knows there is money in the drawer. He has got a-going-he will stop in the State's Prison.

Hark! do you hear that horrid oath? comes from the foul mouth of a little boy in the street. He began by saying by-words; but he got a-going and couldn't stop.

Fifty young men were, some years ago, in the habit of meeting together in a room at a public house, to enjoy themselves in a social hilarity, where the wine cup passed freely round. One of them, as he was going there one evening, began to think there might be danger in the way. He stopped and considered a moment, and then said to himself, "Right about, face!" He turned on his heel, and went back to his room, and was never seen at the public house again. He has become rich; and the first block of buildings he erected, was built directly in front of the place where he stood when he made that exclamation. Six of the young men followed his example. The remaining forty-three got a-going and couldn't stop, till they landed in the ditch, and most of them in the drunkard's grave.

Beware then, boys, how you get a-going. Be sure, before you start, that you are in the right way; for when you are sliding down hill, it is hard to stop.

THE GOOD SHEPHERD.

"Some years ago, a friend of mine was in Greece, in the month of March. He was travelling in the country where the shepherds live. He came to three shepherds with their flocks. One had about six hundred and fifty sheep, another had about seven hundred, and the other had about seven hundred and fifty. In all, they had about twenty-one hundred sheep. They were out in the valleys where the grass grew All the flocks were mingled together. Every sheep had its own name. It would not come nor go, if called by any other name; nor would it come nor go, if called by any but its own shepherd. Every shepherd knew all his own sheep. He knew their names also. If any one was about to go into a wrong place, he called it

low him. This is just what the Bible says about thrist and his flock. 'The sheep hear his voice; and he calleth his own sheep by name, and leadparents, in the days of their children's infancy, stranger will they not follow, but will flee from him, for they know not the voice of strangers. Lord brings them to himself. The prayer is

Serald

young and tender. The cold chilled them and spot of the horizon, nothing doubting but that it they could not walk. The shepherds had on something like large cloaks tied around their kneel, and pray, and mourn that the sky continnecks, and girt about their waists. So they took ues brass, they never notice that in the opposite up the little lambs and put them in their bo- quarter the heavens are melting, and there is an left their heads out so that they could breathe in the direction which they first desired, still the well. But they kept them snug and warm. It blessing is come, and, perhaps, in a measure it was a pleasing sight to see an old shepherd with surpasses their fondest expectation and their his long grey beard and his bosom full of lambs. largest prayer .- Hamilton. Just so the Bible says of Christ. 'He shall gather the lambs in his arms, and carry them in his bosom.' Many little children have loved Christ. And he has never let such perish. He is as good to little children as to old people. He says, 'I love them that love me, and those that seek me early shall find me.'

find pasture. If little boys and girls are wise, courses, and to meet in as many centres. they will desire above all things to belong to Christ's flock. I hope all of you will commit to required to be compressed into the size of a ball memory the twenty-third Psalm. It is beauti- only half an inch in diameter, and a socket com ful. 'The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not posed of a number of small bones, to be hollow want." - Rev. Dr. Plumer.

ADVANTAGES OF EARLY RISING.

Church of this city from destruction by fire, lately, was noticed in this and other papers. It lympathies, glands and other delicate pieces of was a matter of universal congratulation that the animal machinery, of which we have no distinct danger threatened to that noble edifice was conception, were still requisite to complete this averted by the promptness, efficiency, and well-di- admirable organ. Even in this state it would be rected efforts of our firemen. We did not know, of no use for the purpose of vision, unless it however, at the time of penning the notice of were connected with the brain by the optic the fire, that its fortunate discovery, just in time nerve, through the medium of which the impresto save the building from utter destruction, was sions of visible objects are conveyed to the soul. owing to the fact that the pastor, the Rev. Mr. | Still, in addition to all these contrivances, to his study in the church at an early hour in an admirable effect produced before a landscape smoke and on fire, and gave the alarm, which rays compounded of a thousand different shade

ous and important. It saves a great deat of time. It has been said that covetousness is a virtue, when manifested in respect to the appropriate use and the profitable improvement of time. It is, indeed, a jewel of inestimable value. As a means of mental and moral improvement, as an opportunity of doing and getting good, it is more precious than rubies. As a season of gay hilarity and mirth, it is worth but needless sleep, are suffering a loss which no re- can excel in this beastly sin. grets or future efforts will repair.

timony of the best physicians is decisive on this no profane expressions-allude to no sentence point. And then universal experience confirms that will put to blush the most sensitive. You all that the medical faculty say. Those who know not the tendency of habitually using indeturn day into night, and night into day, (as un- cent and profane language. It may never be fortunately many do,) are pretty sure, at length, obliterated from your heart. When you grow up, to pay the penalty of their folly. The nervous you will find at your tongue's end some expressystem, that most delicate organization, is apt to sion which you would not use for any money. It become deranged by late watching and late was one you learned when you were quite young. rising. The recuperative influence of sleep and By being careful, you will save yourself a great rest, in their proper seasons, is greatly dimin- deal of mortification and sorrow. Good men ished by sitting up late at night, or, what is not have been taken sick, and became delirious. In uncommon, till "early in the morning."

rangements of Providence. Beasts, and birds, after restoration to health, they had no idea of and the whole animal creation, are "up and stir- the pain they had given their friends, and stated ring" at the dawn of day.

of the early morning, and those who do so, re- they had spoken a bad word, the early impresceive benefits of which sluggish souls who hug sions had been indelibly stamped upon the heart. their beds till eight, nine, or ten o'clock, are de- Think of this, ye who are tempted to use improper prived. Children should be trained to the habit language, and never disgrace yourselves." of early rising. Early rising, a good cold bath, plain diet, and a clear conscience, will contribute greatly to health, prosperity, happiness and long life.—North American U. S. Gazette.

DELAY OF ANSWERS TO PRAYER. Some prayers are not answered, because, though

earnest at the time, the petitioner has grown in- ond, there was not a single English painter or different afterwards.

a long time arrived before the petitioner adverts and statuaries were by no means a despised or to it. Like a man who despatches for the phy- an ill-paid class. Their social position was at sician one express after another, and at last he least as high as at present. Their gains, when arrives and is actually in the house; but unap- compared with the wealth of the nation, and prised of his presence, the sick man sends off an- with the remuneration of other descriptions of other messenger to hasten his approach. Or intellectual labor, were even larger than at presas you may have sent for some book, or other ent. Indeed the munificent patronage which object, which you were anxious to possess, but was extended to artists drew them to our shores as it is long in making its appearance, your anx- in multitudes. Lely, who has preserved to us iety to see it begins to abate, and by-and-by the rich curls, the full lips, and the languishing you have almost forgotten it; when, some day, eyes of the frail beauties celebrated by Hamilyou take up a parcel that has long lain-unopened ton, was a Westphalian. He had died in 1680. in a corner of the room, and find it is the very having long lived splendidly, having received the thing you were once so impatient to get. "And honor of knighthood, and having accumulated when did this arrive?" O! months ago. "How good estate out of the fruits of his skill. His strange, then, that I never should have noticed it noble collection of drawings and pictures was, till now!" In extreme agony, Jacob vowed a after his decease, exhibited by the royal permisvow, and prayed a prayer: "If God will be with sion in the Banqueting House at Whitehall, and me and will keep me this way that I go, and sold by auction for the almost incredible sum of will give me bread to eat and raiment to put on, twenty-six thousand pounds, a sum which bore so that I come again to my father's house in a greater proportion to the fortunes of the rich peace; then the Lord shall be my God, and this men of that day than a hundred thousand pounds stone which I have set up for a pillar, shall be would bear to the fortunes of rich men of our God's house." It was an earnest and importutime. Lely was succeeded by his countryman nate prayer. It was answered. Every petition Godfrey Kneller, who was made first a knight was fulfilled. All that he asked, Jacob obtained. and then a baronet, and who, after keeping up He got bread to eat; he got raiment to put on. sumptuous establishment, and after losing mucl He was delivered from Esau, his brother. He money by unlucky speculations, was still able came back to his father's house in peace, and in to bequeath a large fortune to his family. The unimagined prosperity. But it never occurred two Vandeveldes, natives of Holland, had been to Jacob that his prayer was answered till the induced by English liberality to settle here, and Lord himself reminded him. He might have had produced for the king and his nobles some seen the answer in his peaceful tent, in his graz-ing flocks and herds, in his large and powerful Dutchman, Simon Varelst, painted glorious sun-

steep, he would go before, and they would fol-|detected the answer; and had not the Lord re-| one of the most expensive tables in England. eth them out. And when he putteth forth his often pray for their children's conversion, and own sheep, he goeth before them, and the sheep when they see their wayward freaks and wicked follow him: for they know his voice. And a tempers, the tear starts in their eye, and they I am the good Shepherd and know my sheep and am known of mine. I lay down my life for gathered to their fathers, these parents find themselves surrounded by a godly seed. But it never "The day my friend saw the shepherds was a strikes them that here is an answer to prayer. cold day. Some of the lambs were quite strong or a company of Christians pray for a revival of and full of play; but some of them were very religion, and they fix their eye on a particular soms. But they did not smother them. They abundance of rain. Though not in the form nor

CREATIVE WISDOM DISPLAYED IN THE HUMAN EYE.

Before the eye can behold a landscape, and be charmed with its beauties, it was requisite that three humors should be formed of different sizes. "Among the twenty-one hundred sheep were different densities and different refractive powsome old and feeble ones. They could not walk ers—three coats, or delicate membranes, with much. If the way was miry or steep, they could some parts opaque and some transparent, some hardly go along. So the shepherds would come black and some white, some of them formed of and put their crooks under their bodies, just behind their fore legs, and help them along. They treated them with great gentleness and care. Just so 'the good Shepherd has pity on the weak, of two thousand very thin spherical lamina, or and gently helps them along.' He never leaves scales, lying one upon another, every one of these nor forsakes them. 'His rod and his staff com- scales made up of one single fibre, or finest fort them.' He leads all his sheep into his fold thread, wound, in a most stupendous manner for safety. He leads them out, that they may this way and that way so as to run several

The curious and delicate piece of organizatio ed out and exactly fitted for its reception. A bed of loose fat for this ball to rest upon, a lid or curtain to secure it from danger, a variety of muscles to enable it to move upwards and down-The narrow escape of the First Presbyterian wards, to the right and to the left, and a numer-

Barnes, according to his usual custom, repaired wonderful machinery requires to be in action, and the morning. He found the basement full of can be contemplated. Ten thousand millions of brought immediate aid for the extinguishment of of color, must fly off in every direction from the the flames. If he had indulged himself half an objects which compose the surrounding scene, hour longer in bed that costly edifice would have and be compressed into the space of one-eighth been a heap of smoking ruins. The habit of of an inch in order to enter the eve. and must early rising in this instance, at least, is proved paint every object in its true color, form and proto be of great practical benefit. The insurance portion, on a space not exceeding half an inch in office may well be thankful that Franklin's coundiameter. Were any one of the parts which sel in regard to rising is followed by Mr. Barnes, compose this complicated machine either want-But aside from this particular case, where so ing or deranged; were even a single muscle to much good resulted from "being up at peep of lose its capacity of acting, we might be forever day," the advantages of early rising are numer-ous and important. It saves a great deal of earth and heavens, and enveloped in the darkness

GUARD AGAINST VULGARITY.

We especially recommend the following extract little. The disappointments, and crosses, and to the thoughtful study of the young. Nothing vexations of life are so numerous, that the bright- is so disgusting and repugnant to the feelings of est scenes are often succeeded by painful dis- the noble and the good, as to hear the young quietude; so that what was cheering in prospect (or even the old) use profane, or low, vulgar becomes a dismal and sickening reality. But language. The young of our city are particularly time rightly improved is a treasure of unspeak-able value. Those who squander it in sloth or "boy" does not feel himself a "man" unless he

"We would guard the young against the use Early rising is favorable to health. The tes- of every word that is not perfectly proper. Use these moments they used the most vile and inde-Early rising falls in with the beneficent ar- cent language imaginable. When informed of it. that they had learned and repeated the expressions God assigned that man should inhale the air in childhood, and though years had passed since

FOREIGN ART IN ENGLAND

Mr. Macaulay notices the reign of the Lelvs and Knellers in England, and the general de pendence upon foreign artists of the Era :-

At the close of the reign of Charles the Sec

statuary whose name is now remembered. This Some prayers are answered, but the answer is sterility is somewhat mysterious; for painters family, and in himself—the fugitive had come flowers and tulips for prices such as had never home a prince and a patriarch. But it was not before been known. Verrio, a Neapolitan, cov till the Lord appeared and said, "Arise, go up ered ceilings and staircases with Gorgons and to Bethel, and dwell there; and make there an Muses, Nymphs and Satyrs, Virtues and Vices, altar unto God that appeared unto thee when Gods quaffing nectar, and laurelled princes thou fleddest from Esau, thy brother;" it was riding in triumph. The income which he deof the liberal principle are victorious, and the and it turned back. If the way was narrow or not till then that Jacob recollected the vow, or rived from his performances enabled him to keep

For his pieces at Windsor alone he received seven thousand pounds, a sum then sufficient to make a gentleman of moderate wishes perfectly make a gentleman of moderate wishes periectly easy for life, a sum greatly exceeding all that Dryden, during a literary life of forty years, obtained from the booksellers. Verrio's chief assistant and successor, Lewis Laguerre, came sistant and successor, Lewis Laguerre and successor and from France. The two most celebrated sculptors

tion, and for the strictness of their religious observances.

There is no community in which schools and churches abound, which fails to make ample provisions for the care and comfort of the unfortunate and afflicted. In Massachusetts there are more benevolent institutions than can be found elsewhere in proportion to the population. Her public charitable institutions for the benefit of the deaf, dumb, blind, insane, sick and destitute, are admirably conducted, and are sufficiently numerous for the wants of the population. Great attention is paid to the prevention of crime, as well as to the reformation of criminals. There are many noble institutions in the State, where are many noble institutions in the state in the schibits and lilustrates all the principles of Physiology. This send the sufficient of Anatomy, and exhibit the last was of Hygiene conspicuously. They are all beautifully bound, all the above embrace sufficient of Anatomy, and exhibit the principles of Physiology.

All the above embrace sufficient of Anatomy,

well as to the reformation of criminals. There are many noble institutions in the State, where juvenile offenders are instructed and reformed, before vice and crime have made them victims beyond the reach of all curatives and correctives.

In the public schools the children of the rich and poor sit side by side, and struggle with each other for the highest honors of the schools. A sympathy and interest in each other are thus begotten in youth, which, in the bosoms of the wordshiest of both classes. Last through life. The worthiest of both classes, last through life. The insane warfare of the poor on the rich, and the contumely of the rich for the poor, therefore, do not prevail, as in other sections of the country. Both classes are aware of their mutual depend-

The "New York Mirror" says that the Bar is fast losing its attractions to the young men of that city, and that "there are now thirty young gentlemen that have received liberal educations, who are serving their 'times,' as shipwrights, who are serving their 'times,' as shipwrights, as shipwrights, the serving their 'times,' as shipwrights, the serving the serv continues, "the United States will have the most accomplished mechanics in the world. A new class is springing up, who will put the present race of mechanics in the shade. The union of a substantial education with mechanical skill, will JUST PUBLISHED. THE GENIUS AND effect this. Indeed, already we could name some mechanics who are excellent mathematicians, acquainted with French and German, and able to study the books in those languages connected

ber must become therefore less and less.

let us preach?' Really, this is too much in the manner of an auctioneer: 'If you please, gentlemen, give us a bid!' What is the minister placed in the pulpit for, but to conduct the exercises of course? The propriety of his doing so, in the matter of giving out hymns as well as the rest, is conceded to him once for all, and it needs not that he should ask the concurrence of the not that he should ask the concurrence of the

heart some three years since, in Chelsea, under the labors of Rev. M. Dwight, and immediately connected herself with the M. E. Church, of which she continued an ornament and useful member until called to unite with the church in heaven. She was a dutiful child an affection.

all cases.) (Established, 1849.)

JAMES MILLER & CO., (many years with Sheldrake, Bigg & Co.,) London, Surgical and Anatomical Mechanicians, 29 Bromfield St., (up stairs,) Boston.

References—Drs. J. C. Warren, M. S. Perry, J. Mason Warren, S. D. Townsend, D. H. Storer, and Dr. J. V. C. Smith, Editor Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, and the Editor of Jan 8 heaven. She was a dutiful child, an affectionate sister, kind and obliging to all, but especially to the poor and needy, who will bless her in heaven. She was faithful and punctual in all her religious duties. Amiable and lovely in her disposition, she won friends wherever she moved.

A short time before she died, she commenced benefit of our Church and the cause of Christ, without singing as with an angel's voice,

"Arise, my soul, arise," &c., praised the Lord, and rejoiced in prospect of

bliss and immortality in heaven. May her death be sanctified to her parents, brothers and sisters, and all her associates. W. F. FARRINGTON.

Bath, May 6.

DIAMOND DUST. The cure of all the ills and wrongs, the cares

the sorrows, and the crimes of humanity, lies in that one word-Love.

There are three kinds of things in the world the valuable, the non-valuable, and the invaluable. It is a long time before we decide in our minds which of them we have been endeavoring to obtain.

When men of sense approve, the millions are

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. LORD, of Portland, (better known as

sistant and successor, Lewis Laguerre, came from France. The two most celebrated sculptors of that day were also foreigners. Cibber, whose pathetic emblems of Fury and Melancholy still adorn Bedlam, was a Dane. Gibbons, to whose graceful fancy and delicate touch many of our palaces, colleges, and churches owe their finest decorations, was a Dutchman. Even the designs for the coin were made by French medalists. Indeed, it was not till the reign of George the Second that our country could glory in a great painter; and George the Third was on the throne before she had reason to be proud of any of her sculptors.—Literary World.

WHAT OUR NEIGHBORS THINK OF US.

The St. John Morning News, in an article upon Massachusetts, remarks:—
In every neighborhood of the State the churches are as numerous as the school-houses. People who have enjoyed the blessings of a wholes some system of public schools never fail to be builders of churches, and observers of the Sabbath. The people of Massachusetts, from the days of the Pilgrims to the present, have been remarkable for the attention bestowed on education, and for the strictness of their religious observances.

There is no community in which schools and

"It is well calculated to instruct the medical student, and even the practitioner, by being posted up to the present time.—

Dr. Mott, Emeritus Professor of Surgery, New York City.

"The book seems to me well adapted to the accomplishment of the object for which it is desighed; to be well written, and free from any of those objections which delicacy might present to the study of a work on anatomy.—Dr. Warren, Emeritus Prof. of Surgery, Harvard University.

The above are the most eminent Surgeons now living.

Both classes are aware of their mutual dependence on each other, and have no disposition to engage in hostlities from which nothing but mutual injuries can possibly result.

With a soil that no one in the West would think worth cultivating, the people of Massachusetts succeed by scientific and intelligent methods of culture in raising very respectable crops. The poverty-stricken soil has rendered it necessary for them to engage in other than agricultural pursuits. In commerce and in manufactures they reap rich harvests of profit.

There is by far too much love for the various absurdisms of the day in Massachusetts. Fanatics and fools make more fuss than they do elsewhere. But the majority of the people are among the most thrifty, upright, enterprising, and well-to-do people one can find, and abjure all isms that lead men astray from the regions of common sense."

A GOOD SIGN.

The wew York Mirror" says that the Bar

architects, carpenters, &c. In a few years," it THE AUTHOR OF THE ABOVE SERIES will be happy

study the books in those languages connected with their vocations. Heretofore, fond fathers were wont to educate their sons as doctors or lawyers, to insure their respectability and success.

That day is passed. Mechanics will now take

That day is passed. Mechanics will now take the lead, and in a few years will supply the larger portion of the State and Federal Governments."

We are inclined to class the above among the signs of "the good time coming;" for, of course, no lawyers or doctors will be needed during the millennium, and, as we approach it, their number must be repeated by the signs of the church who cannot afford the expense or time required for the purchase and reading of more voluminous works.

The want of a sinall portable volume, giving, in a popular form, a digest of our views of faith and forms of discipline, has been fell by our ministerial brethren. Such a volume, giving, in a popular form, a digest of our views of faith and forms of discipline, has been fell by our ministerial brethren. Such a volume, giving, in a popular form, a digest of our views of faith and forms of discipline, has been fell by our ministerial brethren. Such a volume, giving, in a popular form, a digest of our views of faith and forms of discipline, has been fell by our ministerial brethren. Such a volume, giving, in a popular form, a digest of our views of faith and forms of discipline, has been fell by our ministerial brethren. Such a volume, giving, in a popular form, a digest of our views of faith and forms of discipline, has been fell by our ministerial brethren. Such a volume, giving, in a popular form, a digest of our views of faith and forms of discipline, has been fell by our ministerial brethren. Such a volume, exhibition, without controversy, the peculiarities which give us a discipline, has been considered a desidence of our religious, institutions, and a connected view of our ecclesiation polity.—has been considered a desidence of our religious, institutions, and a connected view of our ecclesiation polity.—has been considered a desidence of our religious, institutions, and a connected view of our ecclesiation polity.—has been considered a desidence of our religious, institutions, and a connected view of our ecclesiation polity.—has been DREMIUM MEDICINES. PHYSICIANS, AND THE

PULPIT COURTESY.

One of our exchange papers finds fault with a certain affectation of courtesy in the sacred desk. It says:

"I sometimes meet with instances of it in the pulpit, which seem to be out of place. Sing, if you please, such a psalm. And why not, 'if you please,' let us pray; and, 'if you please,' let us pray; and you please,' let us pray; an

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Miss Nancy Curry died in this city, of brain fever, April 16, aged 21 years. Her sufferings were extreme, but grace triumphed perfectly. Sister Curry experienced a change of heart some three years since in Chelsea under the congregation every with Sheldrake, Bigg and Shelts, Suspensores, Spinal Supports, and Premium Spring Crutches, for which the first medal was awarded to J. M. & Co., at the late Fair. Price from \$7.00 to \$310.00 per pair. Improved double and single Crutches (without perfectly. Sister Curry experienced a change of the congregation of the Union, or Canada, on the receipt of proper measurements (a good fit warranted in all cases.) (Established, 1849.)

TERMS

OF THE HERALD AND JOURNAL. The Association of brethren who undertake the risk

receiving any fee or reward whatever or their services. The profits that accrue after paying the necessary expense of publishing, are paid to the New England, Maine, New Hampshire, Providence, Vermont and East Maine Con-

1. The Herald and Journal is published weekly, at \$2.00 per annum; if paid strictly in advance, \$1.50 per

2. All Travelling Preachers in the Methodist Episcopal Church, are authorized Agents, to whom payment 3. All communications designed for publication, should be addressed to the Editor at Boston, post paid.

4. Letters on business should be addressed to the Agent at Boston, and be post paid, unless containing \$10.00 or five new subscribers. 5. All biographies, accounts of revivals, and other matters involving facts, must be accompanied with the mi bre dis for ch: Br Ch is po of

We wish agents to be particular to write the names of subscribers in full, and the name of the Post Office to which papers are to be sent, in such a manner that there can be represented in

names of the writers.

PRINTED BY GEO. C. RAND & CO.